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IMPEACHMENT.

The Final Vote Taken on the Second and Third Articles.

Acquittal of the President on Both Charges.

The Case Abandoned and the Court Adjourned.

Continuation of the Managers' Corruption Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The impeachment proceedings begun by the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 22d of February, is at an end. The President is acquitted of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the Court stands adjourned without date. What may come of the investigation now going on in the room of the Managers, no one can tell, but the nine articles presented on the 2d of March, and the two more brought in on the 3d, have been defeated.

The informal caucus of Radical Senators last evening decided nothing about the order of business to-day. The Managers had presented a piquant and important report in the House, but it cannot be learned that they undertook as a whole to exert any influence in favor of the postponement of the vote in the Senate. Some of them wanted a further delay, others wanted a disposition made of matters at once. A great majority of the Republican Senators were known to favor an adjournment, but several, including CONKLING, EDMUNDS, FERRY, MORRILL of Vermont, MORTON, as well as the seven gentlemen who voted against the eleventh article, declared yesterday against such course. It was therefore impossible to say last evening what would be done this morning. Impeachment men outside of Congress generally were for such delay as would give the Managers an opportunity to conclude their investigation, and the impression was widely prevalent everywhere that another postponement would be carried.

It happened, therefore, that things were in a good deal of uncertainty this morning. The questions everywhere asked were, would the vote be taken to-day. Because of this impression, or for some other cause, people did not go to the capital as early as usual. Half an hour before the Senate met, the galleries were not more than one-fourth filled, and even when the Chief Justice took his seat at least one-quarter of the benches were vacant. The arrangements were similar to those on the day when the eleventh article was put to vote. There were policemen at each door of the entrance, at the foot of every stairway, and in all the aisles of the gallery, with a small battalion of ushers, doorkeepers and ticket-takers. There were the two great tables for the Managers and counsel in front of the Clerk's desk, and closely set rows of cane-bottom chairs in rear of the Senators desks for the members of the House. The rules of the Senate were not construed quite so literally as on some previous occasions, but it was useless to ask for favors, and no one got into the northern wing of the Capitol without the white card of admission. The Senate Chamber was quiet enough till just before noon, for most of the Radical Senators were in caucus in the Vice-President's room.

The caucus was in session nearly an hour, twenty-six Senators being present. Among the absentees were CONKLING, EDMUNDS, MORRILL of Vermont, MORTON and WILLEY, and the seven Republicans who voted against conviction. It was conceded by a majority of the speakers that neither of the remaining articles could be carried; that WILLEY was doubtful and ROSS for acquittal. Two or three, however, yet allowed themselves to indulge the hope that ROSS might vote for the second article, and that it might be sustained if WADE voted. The sentiment of over twenty members was decidedly for a postponement, while FERRY and one or two more thought the matter had better be disposed of at once. The conclusion of the caucus was that an adjournment should be had to Tuesday, the 23d of June, and that in case this should not be carried, a vote should be taken on the second and third articles, after which, if they were lost, the Court should adjourn *sine die*.

The Senators mostly came into their chamber only ten minutes before noon. The appearance of those who had been in consultation did not betoken a hopeful prospect for impeachment. They gave out word that a four-weeks' postponement had been agreed upon. The galleries hearing of this, supposed the quesiton settled, but correspondents and others who had been canvassing the situation saw that the vote on adjourning would be very close, while the proposition stood a bare chance of being defeated. The crowd outside was not so great as usual. Some scores of persons waited in the rotunda and the halls beyond the southern door, hoping that something might turn up to give them admittance to the galleries. They worried members of the House who passed through for tickets, they sent cards innumerable to Senators begging for admission, they declaimed loudly about favoritism and the right of the people, they eagerly inquired of every man who possibly might know what were the conclusions of the caucus and the prospects for conviction.

The Court opened promptly at noon, with Mr. STANBERY of counsel, and Messrs. BOUTWELL, WILSON, BINGHAM and BUTLER, of the Managers, present. There were almost no privileged persons on the floor except half-a-dozen ex-members of Congress. Mr. WILLIAMS, spokesman of the caucus, hurried in with his order or preliminary motion for adjournment, but the Court kept itself in hand and went through the usual form of sending for the House and reading the journal of the last day's session. The galleries were about three-fourths full, though twenty minutes later every seat was taken. The day being clear and warm, there was great predominance of bright colors throughout the ladies' gallery, and the other side even presented much less sombre appearance than usual. As for the audience, it was largely composed of persons who have been present nearly every day since the trial began.

At 12:30, when the journal had been read and the preliminary proceedings were over, Mr. WILLIAMS again presented his rule rescinding all orders heretofore made requiring the vote to be taken in a particular way. In the course of the next half hour three or four points of order were made. The galleries didn't know anything about technical matters and impatiently indicated that they wanted them ruled out of court at once. It was not difficult to see where the Chief Justice stood with respect to most of the questions, but he wisely concluded to submit each one as it was raised to the Senate without himself formally deciding. The result in every instance was that the impeachment men carried their point by majorities running from four to eight. Impeachment Republicans who voted with the other side on these points were Anthony, Corbett, Ferry, Edmunds, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, and Willey. All this was mere by-play, of a serious character to be sure, but not involving the main question. The real struggle began when the Clerk submitted Mr. CONKLING's order to vote on the articles at once. This was lost by 2 majority, the vote being yeas 26, nays 28.

This proposition being rejected, MORRILL, of Maine, presented his order for an adjournment to 23d of June, which was also lost by tie vote of 27 to 27. This vote was, in fact, a direct reverse of that one in Mr. CONKLING's proposition. The adjournment resolution having been lost there was nothing to do but let WILLIAMS have his proposition so that the articles could be taken up in order. This was agreed to unanimously, and at ten minutes past one, with a buzz of delight and disappointment conjoined from the galleries, the Clerk began reading Article No. Two, which all understood was the strongest of those remaining. Mr. ROSS seemed to know that everybody was looking at him, and in a moment his face flushed red, and he moved nervously in his chair. The galleries, it was clear, had not fully understood Mr. ANTHONY's position, for there was quite a rustling as he answered, "guilty." FESSENDEN stood erect with one hand on his desk and the other half way in his pocket, and pronounced his not guilty with clearness and deliberation. FOWLER had recovered heart, or voice, for whereas on the former occasion he spoke so low that it is yet almost a matter of controversy how he voted, to-day he replied in a tone that the galleries heard to the farthest corner. GRIMES rose from his seat with difficulty, and responded in feeble but firm voice. ROSS rose slowly and gravely when his name was called, and stood with his hands clasped loosely in front. The fifteen seconds in which the Chief Justice nervously recited the usual question was the most exciting point of time ever known in the hall of the Senate. Every eye was turned upon ROSS, and everybody understood that he held on his lips the official life or death of ANDREW JOHNSON, and in his hand more of good or ill for the Republic than was ever before to be made or marred by one little word. The suspense, short as it was, was absolutely painful, and the galleries and Senate floor itself almost broke into a murmur of relief when he pronounced his "not guilty," and thus killed impeachment at a breath.

There was nothing more of interest in the roll-call, for it mattered not how WILLEY voted, except as he himself was concerned. At 1:25 the defeat of the second article was announced. The third article was at once taken up, but the contest had ended, and while the Clerk read the paper many of the members of the House left the floor, and scores of spectators crowded out of the galleries. It took just 15 minutes to go through the list of Senatorial names with question and answer. There was no possible hope for impeachment, and therefore no need to watch the tally, except to see if the impeachment men could keep up their full strength on this article. They did it, and thus it was defeated by the same vote as the second and eleventh had been, viz., 35 to 19. The issue anticipated by the caucus had come, and the next motion therefore was one by Mr. WILLIAMS for a *sine die* adjournment. The anti-impeachers didn't like this, but the other side was too strong for them, and then at 1:40, by a vote of 34 to 16, after a word of explanation from the Chief Justice as to the manner in which the Secretary would make up the journal, the Court for the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON on the articles of impeachment presented at the second session of the Fortieth Congress passed into history, there to be judged with sternest judgment.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The Senate met in open session at noon. The Republican Senators, however, had been in consultation for a couple of hours before that time on the question whether or not the vote on impeachment should be taken to-day.

The general impression throughout the city was that the question would be decided in the negative, and a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the intelligence received in the reporters' gallery was to the effect that an agreement had been arrived at for the postponement of the vote on the remaining articles of impeachment for four weeks.

The galleries were filled, but from the cause indicated there was not by any means the same pressure to obtain admission as there had been on the last occasion when the vote on impeachment was expected. It was remarked that many of the spectators had furnished themselves with printed lists of the yeas and nays, in order to check off the vote.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, who invoked divine approval on the action of the body, and that their action would conduce to the best interests of all classes of the people.

The Chief Justice then took his seat as presiding officer. The proclamation in the usual form was made by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE ORDER OF VOTING.

Senator WILLIAMS offered the following order;

Resolved, That the resolution heretofore adopted as to the order of reading and voting on the articles of impeachment be rescinded.

Senator JOHNSON asked as to the effect of the order.

The Chief Justice said that the question was in the nature of debate, and that debate was not in order.

Then some Senator called for the reading of the order to which this order referred.

The Chief Justice remarked that the first business in order was to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to receive them at the bar, and that after that the course would be to read the journal of the last day's proceedings. If objections were made, an order offered by Senator WILLIAMS would not be in order until both these things were done.

Senator JOHNSON made the necessary objections.

THE HOUSE NOTIFIED.

Then, on motion of Senator EDMUNDS, it was ordered that the House be notified that the Senate is now ready to proceed with the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. Soon after the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

The Managers advanced and took their seats at the table set apart for them; Mr. STEVENS was not among them. The President was represented by Messrs. STANBERY, EVARTS and WILSON.

The House of Representatives having been announced at the bar, entered in Committee of the Whole, headed by its Chairman, (Mr WASHBURNE, of Illinois,) and attended by Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, and Mr. LIPPINCOTT, its Doorkeeper.

The Speaker came among the first of the members and took his usual seat beside Senator MORRILL, of Maine.

Mr. PRUYN took his usual seat in the area. The members of the House generally filed off to the seats provided for them on the southeastern and southwestern angles of the Chamber.

By this time every seat in the galleries was occupied, including the diplomatic gallery, where two-thirds of the seats had been vacant. Every Senator was in his seat.

SENATOR WILLIAMS' ORDER.

The journal of last day's proceedings was read, and then the resolution offered by Senator WILLIAMS again came up.

Senator BUCKALEW said that if the resolution required unanimous consent for its consideration to-day, he would object.

The Chief Justice stated his opinion that it did, and that a single objection would lay the resolution over until to-morrow, but he would submit the question to the Senate.

The vote was taken as to whether the resolution should be received and acted on now, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—25.

Senator CONKLING offered as a substitute for Senator WILLIAMS' resolution, an order that the Senate sitting for the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, will now proceed in the manner prescribed by the rule in that behalf, to vote in their order on the remaining articles of impeachment.

The vote on the amendment was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 26, nays 28—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chanler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Frelinghusen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

Mr. WILLIAMS modified his motion so as to rescind all orders relating to the time of voting.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a point of order that an order could not be rescinded which has already been partly executed, and that a change of rule could not be made without one day's notice.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate withdraw for consultation, which was not agreed to.

The Chief Justice submitted the question of sustaining the point of order, and it was not sustained; vote, 24 to 30.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, then moved that the Court adjourn until the 23d.

The Chief Justice reaffirmed his opinion that such a motion was not in order, and submitted the question to the Senate.

The motion was decided to be in order by a vote of 35 to 18.

The question recurred on Senator MORRILL's motion to adjourn to June 23.

Senator ROSS moved to amend by substituting Sept. 1.

The amendment was lost, and a vote taken on Senator MORRILL's motion resulted in a tie, and the Chief Justice declared it lost.

So the amendment was rejected.

Senator WILLIAMS modified his resolution so as to make it read, "that the several orders heretofore adopted as to the reading and voting on the articles of impeachment be rescinded."

Senator TRUMBULL inquired whether it was in order to rescind an order partly executed, and what would be the effect of that? It seemed to him not to be in order.

CHIEF JUSTICE—If the Senator from Illinois makes that a question of order, the Chief Justice will submit it to the Senate.

Senator TRUMBULL—Yes, Sir, I make that a question.

Senator DOOLITTLE objected to the resolution as out of order, and tried to make some remark in support of his objection.

The Chief Justice, after several calls to order, declared that the Senator from Wisconsin was out of order, and proceeded to state the objection made by Senator TRUMBULL, which he submitted to the Senate.

Senator EDMUNDS moved that the Senate withdraw from consultation.

Cries of no. The motion was rejected.

Senator TRUMBULL stated that his objection was twofold, first, that it was out of order to undertake to rescind an order partly executed, and second, that it was a violation of the rule which requires one day's notice to be given of a change of the rule.

The question was put as to whether the objection should be sustained and it was decided in the negative, yeas 24, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson, of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill, of Maine, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

The resolution was then adopted.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, moved that the Senate sitting for the trial of impeachment do now adjourn till Tuesday, 23d June next, at 12 o'clock.

The Chief Justice remarked that he had heretofore ruled that that motion was not in order, but the ruling was not sustained by the Senate. He would now submit the question direct to the Senate.

Mr. CONNESS inquired whether a ruling once made by the Senate on a given point did not stand as the rule of the Senate until the Senate reversed it?

The Chief Justice replied, undoubtedly, but he added somewhat sarcastically, the Chief Justice cannot undertake to say how soon the Senate will reverse its ruling. [Laughter.]

The Chief Justice put the question whether the motion was in order, and it was decided affirmatively—yeas 35, nays 18—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Howard, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—18.

Mr. ROSS moved to amend the motion by providing for an adjournment until the 1st of September next. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 39—as folllows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of Tennessee, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—39.

The vote was then taken on the motion of Senator MORRILL, of Maine, to adourn the Court until the 23d of June next, and the motion was defeated—yeas 27, nays 27—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—27. Chief Justice—No.

THE VOTE ON THE SECOND ARTICLE.

Senators WILLIAMS then moved that the Senate proceed to vote on the second article of impeachment.

Senator TRUMBULL inquired whether that motion was in order.

The Chief Justice replied, that there being now no order relating to the order in which the vote on the articles should be taken, the motion was in order. The motion was agreed to.

The Chief Justice, before putting the question, announced to the strangers and citizens in the galleries the necessity of observing perfect order—a profound silence. He then directed the Clerk to read the second article, as follows:

ARTICLE II.

That on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did, with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States and the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one LORENZO THOMAS a letter of authority in substance as follows, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, having this day been removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Then and there being no vacancy in said office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

The Senate proceeded to vote on the article, the Chief Justice rising and putting to each Senator, as his name was called, the question: "Senator, how say you; is the respondent ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article of impeachment?"

The vote progressed in perfect stillness, the most intense anxiety being manifested when the name was called of any of those Republican Senators who had voted "not guilty" on the eleventh article; but one after the other of those Senators, FESSENDEN, FOWLER, GRIMES, HENDERSON, ROSS, TRUMBULL, and VAN WINKLE recorded their votes in favor of acquittal.

There was a murmur of relief or otherwise audible when Senator ROSS voted "not guilty," but it required only one or two knocks of the gavel to restore perfect order and stillness.

The vote resulted guilty 35, not guilty 19, as follows:

GUILTY—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—35.

NOT GUILTY—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—19.

NOT GUILTY.

The Chief Justice announced the result in these terms, and in a tone of voice showing considerable emotion: Thirty-five Senators have pronounced the respondent, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, guilty; nineteen have pronounced him not guilty. Two-thirds of the Senators not having pronounced him guilty, he stands acquitted on this article.

THE VOTE ON THE THIRD ARTICLE.

Senator WILLIAMS moved that the vote be now taken on the third article of impeachment.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate accordingly proceeded to vote on the third article, which reads as follows:

ARTICLE III.

That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office in this, that, without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one LORENZO THOMAS to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim* without the advice and consent of the Senate, and with intent to violate the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing at the time, and which said appointment, so made by said ANDREW JOHNSON, of said LORENZO THOMAS, is in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: Hon EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers. and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-Gen. United States Army, Washington, D. C.

NOT GUILTY.

The vote was taken in the same manner, and resulted in precisely the same way, as the vote on the second article, the vote being the same—guilty, 35; not guilty, 19.

The Chief Justice announced the result in the like language in reference to the preceding vote.

A JUDGMENT OF ACQUITTAL ENTERED.

Senator WILLIAMS moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, do now adjourn *sine die*. [Sensation.] The vote having been taken by yeas and nays, the Chief Justice said that, before commencing the vote, he would remind the Senators that the twenty-second rule provided that, if impeachment should not on any article presented be sustained by the vote of two-thirds of the members present, a proposal of acquittal should be entered; he added, after some interruption by the Senators, that, if there were no objection, the Clerk would enter the judgment of acquittal, according to the rule.

Senator CONNESS, misunderstanding the proposition of the Chief Justice, suggested that the rule required a vote to be taken on each article before judgment could be entered.

The Chief Justice assented, but said he had reference simply to those articles on which the vote had been taken.

There being no objection, the Chief Justice directed a judgment of acquittal to be entered on the second, third and eleventh articles of impeachment.

THE COURT THEN ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

The vote on adjournment *sine die* was then announced, yeas 34, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Coles, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Vickers—16.

The Chief Justice then declared, at ten minutes before two o'clock, that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON, on articles of impeachment, stood adjourned without day, without any perceptible manifestation of feeling on the part of the spectators. The curtain thus fell on the last act of Impeachment. The members of the House then returned to their chamber, and the galleries were in a few minutes almost deserted.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The President *pro tem.* having resumed, at the conclusion of the impeachment trial, the chair in legislative session, a motion to adjourn was voted down.

A number of petitions, &c., were presented, and Friday of each week was by resolution set apart for the consideration of bills relative to the District of Columbia.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. ANTHONY rose to a personal explanation. He said the Chair would bear him witness that he had seldom made explanations of a private character, and he would not do it now but that his name had been improperly brought before the public in connection with that of another person of high character by a Washington newspaper that ought to know better; that paper had stated that he had recently dined with the Chief Justice, with whom he had afterward been closeted for over three hours, and who had plied him with arguments against the conviction of the President. He would not express any opinion as to the magnitude of the offence of a Senator's dining with the Chief Justice, nor as to whether it be a crime to consult with an officer whose constitutional duty it is to preside over such trials; but he would say he had not had the honor of dining with the Chief Justice during this session, nor had he been closeted with that gentleman; nor had any consultation with him on the subject; nor had any arguments been addressed to him from that source. He had been a journalist for a very long period, and from the vexations and troubles incident to that profession, and the difficulty of verifying statements of fact, he knew that with the utmost painstaking, and the best intentions, misstatements of fact would occur; and he was, therefore, quick to extend to others that charitable construction which he had so often desired for himself; but for a statement so utterly without foundation, there was no excuse, and holding the profession, as he did, in high honor and esteem, he felt bound to condemn that kind of journalism which penetrates into dining-rooms and listens at key-holes, that seasons personality with calumny, and adds falsehood to malignancy.

Mr. WILLEY rose to personal explanation, and saying that he only felt called upon to notice the matter because it might be inferred from his silence that there was some truth in the report which had connected his name with that of the last speaker as having been in conference with the Chief Justice on the subject of the trial, he pronounced it utterly false, and not only so, but he knew of no Senator who had had any such conference. There had been no conversation between them, nor overtures from one to the other since the trial commenced, further than accidental meeting in the corridor, and saying "now do you do."

Mr. JOHNSON made a further personal explanation, for the purpose, he said, of doing justice to others. On the evening when the Senate was in deliberation upon the case of the President, he having expressed a desire during the recess for the company of Mr. HENDERSON, (as the reporter understood him,) that Senator replied that he had been invited to go in the carriage with the Chief Justice and Mr. SPRAGUE. The Chief Justice then invited him (Mr. JOHNSON) to be one of the party, and they rode together to Sixth-street in an open barouche, whereupon the Chief Justice very politely asked him to stay and dine, the Senate havingadjourned until 7:30. He was obliged to decline, however, on account of engagements at home. The honorable member from Missouri, (Mr. HENDERSON) however, said he having no family now (laughter, in which Mr. HENDERSON joined,) was able to accept, and I take it for granted that he dined with him. The next morning, or, as I think, that day, from this Senate Chamber a journalist, who indulges in a sporting magazine, writes home, either by mail or by telegram, that on that day there dined with the Chief Justice the honorable member from Illinois——

Mr. TRUMBULL—I haven't dined with him for a year.

Mr. JOHNSON, continuing—The honorable member from Maine, who sits furthest from me, Mr. FESSENDEN; the honorable member—I think—from Tennessee, Mr. FOWLER; on the other side of the chamber, the honorable member from Missouri, and myself; and the subject of consideration was not only the disposition to be made of impeachment, but the necessity of looking to the public good and of organizing a new party. Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to ridicule the idea of a new party being there formed, unless, he said, it was a comfortable dinner party. [Laughter.] Men who indulge in such slanders should receive the reproof of all honorable men, and should never be suffered to pollute this chamber by their presence. What the opinions of the Chief Justice are in relation to impeachment, or what reasons led him to adopt them, if he had any decided opinions, he (Mr. JOHNSON) did not know; he had his own and had no desire to consult the Chief Justice about them, and he was satisfied that the other Senators referred to had no consultation with him, and would not have sought or permitted any with a view to influence that judgment. A paper here in our midst, Mr. JOHNSON continued, edited by one of the officers of this body—a gentleman of whom I do not desire to speak unkindly, because he has always, as far as I know, spoke kindly of me—has assailed with a bitterness that I have never seen equaled, the members of the Senate, and has denounced the body in advance if they dared to pronounce the President not guilty of these charges. They have dared to do it, and whatever may be the excited feeling of the hour, without meaning to call in question the rectitude of the Senators who have differed from me, I have no doubt that hereafter, and a hereafter soon to come, probably a judgment will be pronounced at last to the extent of saying that what they did they did from a conscientious conviction; that what they did was the result of their calmest deliberate construction of the law and the evidence; and that they were bold enough, defiant enough of all efforts to control them in the exercise of an official duty, finally to decide as they did decide, the result of which may be seen in the determination of this prosecution.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had no explanation to make and no apologies to offer to anybody in connection with himself. He had seen a great many newspaper articles charging him with various things; in reply to which, all he had to say was that they were all false. Inasmuch, as after careful examination, he found that they met with no credit in his own section, it was unnecessary for him to make any explanation. He stood upon his character, which he supposed would take care of itself. While he should be very happy to dine with the Chief Justice on any occasion, he had not had that honor during this session; nor have I had any consultation with him, he continued, directly or indirectly, with reference to this trial, nor have I had one word with him on the subject of any political party, nor on the subject of his being a candidate for the Presidency. The only thing I think that the Chief Justice ever said to me with regard to his being a candidate, was said while I was Secretary of the Treasury, or about that time, when he said he had no desire to be a candidate for the office. What his own private wishes now may be I cannot say. They have never been committed to me, for what reason I don't know; perhaps for the reason that I have always been in favor of the distinguished officer who is now the nominee of the Republican Party.

Mr. FESSENDEN closed by denying that the Chief Justice had ever opened his mouth to him on the subject, and by saying his sole purpose in speaking was to clear the Chief Justice from the imputation.

Mr. HOWE rose and said a few words in an undertone, understood to be expressive of pleasure at Mr. FESSENDEN's avowal that he favored the Republican nominee for the Presidency.

At 2:35 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

PROTECTION TO INDUSTRY.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of the workers in the paper factories, in the Pascal Iron Works, in the Glass-works, in the Harrison Boiler Works, in the Howard Machine Works, and other citizens of Philadelphia, asking for additional protective duties, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

AMERICAN INTERESTS AT HAYTI.

Mr. CHANLER offered a resolution directing the President to inform the House why a competent naval force was not cruising in the neighborhood of Port-au-Prince to protect the flag and citizens of the United States from insult and outrage on the part of the Government of Hayti in the last revolution there reported by telegraph.

Also, tendering the thanks of the House to the British Admiral PHILLEMON for his conduct in rendering such protection.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. CHANLER opposed the reference as tending only to delay, where there should be no delay.

The Speaker intimated that it was not usual to pass resolutions of thanks without their being reported from the proper Committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE said he had no objection to the first part of the resolutien, but the second part should certainly go to a committee.

Mr. CHANLER signified his willingness that that course should be taken; and accordingly the resolution calling for information was agreed to, and the resolution of thanks to Admiral PHILLEMON was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CHARLES W. WOOLLEY.

The Sergeant-at-Arms here appeared at the bar of the House, and announced that, in obedience to the order of the House, he had in his custody CHARLES W. WOOLLEY, the witness who had refused to testify before the Impeachment Managers.

Mr. BUTLER desired that the Speaker should ask the witness whether he was now ready to testify fully and fairly all that may be asked of him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE insisted that that was not the proper course to be taken. The question was not whether the witness was now prepared to answer, but whether he had any excuse to offer for the conduct of which a complaint was made against him.

The Speaker directed the Clerk to read some precedents bearing on the question.

Mr. BUTLER, adopting the suggestion of the Speaker, in conformity with the precedent, offered the following:

Resolved, That CHARLES W. WOOLLEY, now in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms on an attachment for a contempt, in refusing or neglecting obedience to the summons requesting him to appear and testify before the Committee of the House, be now arraigned at the bar of the House, and that the Speaker propound to him the following interrogations:

"What excuse have you for refusing to testify before the Select Committee of the House?"

"Are you now ready to appear before the said Committee and answer such proper questions as shall be put to you by said Committee,"

Mr. WOOLLEY, the witness, to the Speaker—May I not be heard in my own defence?

The SPEAKER—After the House has adopted the resolution, the Chair will hear the person at the bar.

The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker, addressing the witness said: CHARLES W. WOOLLEY, in accordance with the order of the House, I propound to you the following questions: What excuse have you for refusing to testify before the Committee of Managers of this House in pursuance of a summons served on you? Are you now ready to appear before said Committee and answer such proper questions as may be put to you by said Committee?

Mr. WOOLLEY, the witness—I am charged, Mr. Speaker, with being in contempt; I wish to submit this paper to the House.

The SPEAKER—The answer is in writing and will be read by the Clerk. The paper was read as follows:

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the United States—CHARLES W. WOOLLEY respectfully presents that he was, on the eve of yesterday, the 25th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, taken in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House; that he has not been informed of the cause of his arrest, otherwise than by having read to him the resolution of the House by direction whereof the warrant for his arrest was issued, and that he has been unable to obtain a copy of the report of the Managers to which such resolution refers, as containing the specific inquiries put to him in the course of the investigation. The alleged refusal to answer which is made the basis of the charge of contempt on which he is now arraigned at the Bar of the House. That by the terms of said resolution, the said report is referred as containing the specification made against him, and without an opportunity to examine the same, he is unable to answer in the premises; protesting therefore that he has in nothing been guilty of any contempt of this honorable body, but has demeaned himself in regard thereto with proper courtesy, and that he has fully answered all inquiries of him by the Committee of Managers in regard to those matters with the investigation of which said Committee was charged by the House, he humbly submits that he be allowed such reasonable time as to the House may seem proper and just to examine said report and consult with counsel, in order that he may submit a full, explicit, and suitable answer in the premises.

C. W. WOOLLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of May, 1868.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, Justice of the Peace.

The Speaker said that the answer of the witness was now before the House.

Mr. BUTLER submitted that that was no answer, but an argument evading the question, and trifling with the House as well as the Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that a copy of the report of the Managers be furnished to the witness, and that he have until 12 o'clock to-morrow to answer. He argued that the witness should be informed as to the distinct and particular questions which he was charged with having refused to answer.

Mr. GARFIELD wished to obtain information to determine his own course. He wanted the Managers to tell the House precisely what it was they desired the witness to answer, and let the House judge of its propriety. He hoped that no American citizen would be compelled to answer any or all questions which the Committee might propound, but only proper questions pertaining to the matter under examination. He repeated he thought it to be due the House that the Committee should tell what the question is.

Mr. BUTLER, in reply to Mr. GARFIELD, merely desired to say there seemed to be some misapprehension in the minds of gentlemen: first, as to the power of the House; second, as to the privilege of witnesses, and third, the course which in the judgment of the Managers it was proper for the House to take. In the first place, the witness was required to answer any proper question, but he by no means conceded that the House had not a right to ask any question whatever for the purposes of investigation. The only party that could judge of the propriety of the question was the Committee of the House, subject to the order of the House. It was not for the witness to answer or not. The judgment must be with the Committee, and therefore, any question may be asked, and only answered by the witness in a given manner. He cannot refuse to answer, or answer according to his own way. The gentleman from Wisconsin said that a witness could not be bound to criminate himself. In 1857 a witness put himself upon this privilege, in the case of bribery as to the tariff act, and Congress passed a law that it should be no excuse to any witness that his answer might tend to criminate himself, and that he should never be indicted as to the subject matter of which he might be inquired of. Under that law, FLOYD, the defaulting Secretary of War, escaped indictment. Therefore, in 1863, Congress altered the law so as to provide that while the party may be indicted his answer shall not be put in evidence, and no new testimony which he gave could be produced against him. The gentleman from Wisconsin asked that a copy of the report be given to the witness with the question he refused to answer. Did not the witness know what he refused to do? In order that the House might understand the matter he read a portion of the record relating to WOOLLEY's examination, in order to show what question the witness refused specifically to answer, adding he had given the question and the way the witness responded, that the House might know how the Committee had been treated.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved that Mr. ELDRIDGE's resolution be laid upon the table, and this was agreed to—93 against 29.

Mr. BOUTWELL then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House again propose to C. W. WOOLLEY the questions contained in the resolution this day, which was adopted; and that the said WOOLLEY be informed that the House requires definite and explicit answers to the questions propounded, to be made forthwith.

Mr. ROSS moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and, the question being taken, was decided in the negative—yeas 28, nays 93.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Pending the consideration of the resolution the House, as a Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the bar of the Senate. They returned to the Hall at 2 o'clock, when Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported that the Committee, according to the order of the House, had attended the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON; that the President had been acquitted on the second and third articles severally preferred by the House, and that the Court had adjourned *sine die* without acting on the remaining articles.

THE CASE OF MR. WOOLLEY.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be on the resolution of Mr. BOUTWELL.

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose to a question of order, that by the adjournment of the Court *sine die*, and the order to enter judgment of acquittal, the Committee of Managers by this course is dissolved, and that therefore they have no further right to examine witnesses, nor the right to make privileged motions, or to perform any other duties.

The Speaker stated, as the point of order of the gentleman, that by the adjournment of the Court *sine die* the witness at the bar was discharged.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked he did not say the witness at the bar was discharged. He had made the point with reference to the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that all special powers of the Managers had ended with the adjournment, *sine die*, of the Court, and that there are, therefore, no Managers of Impeachment.

The Speaker overruled the point and declared the resolution in order. It involved a question of contempt of the authority of the Houses and any gentleman had the right to make the motion, therefore the gentleman from Massachusetts was in order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that the Chair was not ruling as to the point he had raised.

The Speaker repeated that the question of contempt was before the House by its own order, and therefore it was the privilege of the Committee, or the gentleman from Massachusetts, to introduce the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE repeated, that the existence of the Committee of Managers, by this action of the Court, had ended.

The Speaker said it was not the privilege of the Chair to decide questions of conerence.

Mr. VAN TRUMP remarked that the pending resolution referred to the future action of the Committee.

The Speaker repeated it was for the House to determine the question.

Mr. BLAINE said that the Managers must remain in existence as a committee until the House ordered their discharge. The Senate could not by any action discharge them.

The Speaker repeated that this was not the proper time to test the question. The question of contempt did not involve the question whether the Managers were in existence or not.

Under the operation of the previous question Mr. BOUTWELL's resolution was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 8.

The Speaker then, by order of the House, asked Mr. WOOLLEY, first,

What excuse have you for not answering the questions propounded to you by the Managers? and second,

Are you now ready to appear before the Managers and answer such proper questions as may be asked by them?

Mr. WOOLLEY then handed in a written answer, in which he said as to the first question he was summoned to appear before the Managers on Sunday, the 17th of May, by a process sent by the Managers. On the following day he telegraphed to the Chairman that he was at Willard's Hotel in this city. On Tuesday, the 19th, he was served with a summons signed by the Speaker of the House, and thereupon forthwith obeyed the mandate, and appeared before the Managers on the 20th, and was subjected to examination and required to report for a further examination on the 21st of May. On said last-mentioned day he was unable to comply, because of physical indisposition, as certified to by Dr. BLISS. The respondent further said that the Managers, in the course of their examination, had transcended the powers conferred upon them by the House, and in violation of his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States, entitled to protection under the Constitution and the laws. Mr. WOOLLEY says that he submitted to the Managers a protest on the 21st of May, in which he stated that he was ready and willing at all times to yield obedience to Congressional authority, and answer all legal questions propounded to him. But he was advised by his counsel, that while he was bound to furnish all information affecting any named persons before the Committee pertinent thereto, yet he was not bound, by the law of the land, to submit his personal and private affairs to scrutiny. He was impelled to this course, not because of any disrespect to the House, or to its Managers, or any unwillingness to explain all his statements in a previous examination, but because his rights as a citizen were involved. Since submitting the foregoing to the Managers he had held himself ready to respond to all proper questions; he had not refused to answer in pursuance of the summons served on him.

To the second question, "Are you now ready to appear before the Committee and answer each proper question?" he replies that he is—protesting and asseverating again, that he was in no way connected with an association or combination having for its object corrupt influences relative to the President of the United States on the articles of impeachment, and he also solemnly asseverates and protests that no money was drawn or held by him, or subject to his authority or control, or used by him in connection with the trial.

Mr. BUTLER said: In order that there might be no misunderstanding upon this subject, in order that there might be no doubt, whether the House desired the investigation to be continued for the ends of public justice, no matter how pure or correct the transaction inquired into, and in order to meet all objections, he submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Managers, as a Committee, be empowered and directed to continue the investigation ordered by the resolution of the House of the 16th inst., with all the powers and rights conferred thereby, and to make such full investigation as will determine the truth of the matters and things set forth in the preamble to the said resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said the Managers admitted by this resolution that they had no longer any right to act as Managers. They could not therefore introduce the resolution any more than other members. A single objection for this reason would prevent its introduction.

The Speaker overruled the objection on the ground that the question of contempt was before the House, which the House had ordered to be tried before itself. The House ordered the witness to be brought before its bar. The question arose what should the House do. The resolution naturally grew out of the case of contempt now under consideration. It would be as much in order for the House to require the witness to answer the question if asked by the gentleman from Massachusetts or the gentleman from Wisconsin, as by the Speaker, which the House ordered to-day. The Chair was clearly of the opinion that the Managers of Impeachment, in consequence of the action of the Senate, are not now in office. Their duties terminated with the end of the trial in that body. The Chair, after quoting from the resolution under which the Managers had been prosecuting their investigation, said the preamble, as in this case, often limited the scope of the resolution. The preamble declared there was probable cause for believing that corrupt or improper means had been used for controlling the determination of the trial on the impeachment, but the resolution went further, namely: "For the further and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President, the Managers be directed." &c. During the investigation a witness refused to answer, as the Managers alleged, or gave an evasive reply. The investigation was delayed. The House, not being in regular session, from Wednesday last until yesterday, could not hear the complaint of the Managers in the meantime. But the House had ordered the witness to be arrested, and the question of contempt was now brought before the House. The House could refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee, or any other Committee, or any member, or resolve that it shall end here. It was for the House and not for the Chair to determine the question.

The Chair for this reason ruled that the resolution was out of order.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said the resolution did not relate to the contempt of the witness, but proposed to condemn the investigation, and therefore was an independent resolution. It was to raise a new Committee.

The Speaker remarked, it was clear that he and the gentleman did not view the question from the same standpoint. The Managers, he said, stated that the investigation was delayed by the witness refusing to answer, so the Managers brought the question before the House. The resolution was clearly within the rule relating to investigations. It was for the House to determine whether it would limit the investigation to this one witness, or it might limit it to matters growing out of the refusal to answer.

Mr. ELDRIDGE appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. RANDALL inquired whether an opportunity would be presented of offering an amendment to the resolution.

The Speaker replied that there would have been an opportunity if the previous question had not been moved.

Mr. RANDALL said that the functions of the Impeachment Managers had ceased.

The Speaker replied that the Chair so held.

Mr. RANDALL—Then the resolution proposed to give them fresh power?

The SPEAKER—Yes.

Mr. RANDALL remarked the Committee was composed of managers all on one side. The minority had no voice on the Committees, but should be allowed a representative.

Mr. PILE objected to debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. PRUYN would like to say a word, but Mr. PAINE objected.

The appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. BROOKS proposed a question of order. By the common parliamentary law all nations required the minority of a parliamentary body, to say nothing of the higher law of decency and propriety, to have a representation in all of its committees.

The Speaker replied that the higher law of decency and propriety was not a point of the part of order. The Chair would rule on the parliamentary law alone.

Mr. BROOKS—The parliamentary law requires a representative of the minority on a Committee.

The Speaker replied that was for the House to determine.

Mr. RANDALL wanted to offer an amendment to the resolution, but Mr. BUTLER refused to yield the floor for that purpose.

Mr. PRUYN desired to offer a substitute to refer the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for such a substitute.

Under the operation of the previous question the resolution was agreed to—yeas 91, nays 31.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that it having been decided that the committee of Managers was defunct, but again just revived, they had no more charge of the witnesses at the bar than the Judiciary Committee had. He moved to refer the examination of the witness to the latter Committee.

The Speaker said the continuance or reappointment of a committee revived its business. For instance, when a select committee did not terminate its business during an entire session, its business was revived on the reappointment of the Committee at the next session.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the said C. W. WOOLLEY be committed to and detained in close custody in the Capitol, by the Sergeant-at-Arms during the remainder of the session, or until discharged by further order of the House, to be taken when he shall have purged himself of contempt by testifying before the Committee authorized to continue the investigation which the Managers were conducting when the contempt was committed by said WOOLLEY.

Mr. BOUTWELL said it seemed to him this was a case clearly within the jurisdiction of the House; nor in this step was there any departure from rule. This witness was guilty of contempt of the House, by refusing to answer, explicitly, a proper question put to him by a Committee of the House. He could not escape punishment, even if it were true that the Committee before which he was testifying when guilty of contempt, has ceased to exist. He was not in the custody of the Committee, but in the custody of the House; for he was properly arraigned before the House for being guilty of contempt of its authority, by refusing to answer questions put by a committee of the House. The resolution which he had offered, gave the person accused an opportunity to purge himself of the contempt, by answering questions now before another committee. just authorized, and it was for the House to judge how and by what means he should purge himself of the contempt. Nobody but the House could give him that opportunity.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said, if he understood the case, the witness had purged himself of the contempt by the response he had offered. He had answered in the affirmative, that he was now ready to appear before the Committee, precisely in the condition proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and answer all proper questions.

Mr. BOUTWELL responded, yes; but the witness himself judged what was proper, and interpreted his own judgment to prevent the investigation ordered by the House to serve the ends of justice, and the gentleman from Wisconsin asked that power be placed in the hands of the witness to stay the proceedings, and to arrest the authority of the House. The answer of the witness was evasive, while he proposed to answer proper questions. The Committee, when it put a question, spoke the voice of the House, and the Committee continued to speak the voice of the House until overruled by the judgment of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said the words "proper questions" were in the resolution, and the witness had promised to answer them.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the word "proper" in the way they used the word was in the sense of the Committee, and it was not for the witness on the stand to say the question put by the House, through the Committee, was not a proper one. He would read an authority in point. Judge BLACK was summoned before the Judiciary Committee on the 14th of March, 1867. He was asked the question "Did you prepare or had you any part in preparing the message of the President vetoing the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States?" Judge BLACK announced that there had been several communications between the President and himself, entirely private and confidential, relating to that question. Judge BLACK did not think that the Committee ought to insist on its question. He simply entered his protest against the right of the Committee to ask it, but he was on record that a witness sworn to answer was himself not the judge as to what questions he should answer, and therefore ought to answer the questions asked by the Committee. This was good law and good authority on the other side of the House. The Committee on the Judiciary propounded the question and Judge BLACK answered it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked: Should not the House pass on the sufficiency of the excuse of witness? Mr. MARSHALL took it for granted that neither the Committee nor the House would make itself an instrument of oppression to deny or curtail the rights of an American citizen. He denied that the witness had placed himself in contempt of the House. It would, therefore, be unjust and oppressive to punish him on such a charge. A certain question was propounded to him, which he thought was improper, for no citizen should be injured by an inquiry into his private affairs. It was a constitutional privilege of which he availed himself. He did not place himself in contempt of the House or the Committee, but he submitted a respectful protest, stating at the time that he would submit a question to the House, and abide its decision with reference to it.

Mr. BUTLER asked where was the evidence that in the protest he would submit the question to the House?

Mr. MARSHALL, resuming, said the witness had submitted a respectfulprotest and said his funds were not used with reference to the impeach most question. He deemed it improper for the Committee to call for an exposition of his private affairs, and claimed his rights under the Constitution. He said, if the House overruled him and compelled him to make an exposition of his private affairs, he would. What right had the House to confine this man as a prisoner? The Committee failed to show the witness was in contempt of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE hoped the House would not imprison this man for the remainder of the session, but give him an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. WOOLLEY, with the consent of the House, said: "I expect to answer the questions of the Committee if I judge them to be proper. If the Committee and myself differ as to a question, I would ask them, as at the first examination, to bring me at the bar of the House to obtain the opinion of the House, and I will abide its decision.

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked if this were done the power of the Committee would be at an end. If the witness could demand such an arrangement the just authority of the Committee would be destroyed; whatever might be demanded and received by this witness might be demanded and received by other witnesses.

Under the operation of the previous question the resolution was passed; yeas 81, nays 27.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

Mr. WOOLLEY was then taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BAYER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That two members of the House who voted against the impeachment of the President be added by appointment of the Speaker to the Committee authorized to investigate the alleged corrupt means to influence the determination of the Senate upon the impeachment of the President.

The Speaker decided the resolution to be a question of privilege,

When, on motion of Mr. BUTLER, it was laid on the table. Yeas 60, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Beaman, Benton, Blaine, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Covode, Donnelly, Driggs, Ela, Ferris, Fields, Harding, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Koontz, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Mallory, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Moore, Moorhead, Morrill, Newcomb, O'Neill, Payne, Perham, Pile, Plants, Raum, Sawyer, Scofield, Starkweather, Stokes, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Walker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Windom—60.

NAYS—Adams, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Blair, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Cary, Dawes, Dixon, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferry, Fairfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Higby, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Marshall, Marvin, McCormick, McCollough, Morgan, Nicholson, Orth, Phelps, Pile, Poland, Pruyn, Randall, Robertson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Taber, Taffe, Trumble of Kentucky, Van Trump, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts—51.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR SPANISH OUTRAGES.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what measures have been taken to obtain indemnities from the Spanish Government for spoliations on the commerce of American citizens during the late war with South American Republics, and to transmit any correspondence that has taken place on the subject between the United States and the Spanish Government. Adopted.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then at 4:10 went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER moved that the further first reading of the bill, which occupies sixty-three pages, be dispensed with.

Mr. BROOKS objected, but after the reading had progressed for ten minutes he withdrew his objection on condition that the Committee would rise now, so that he might read the bill at home this evening.

The proposition was agreed to, and the Committee accordingly rose and the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Burglary in Third-avenue—An Exciting Chase.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock Officer DAILEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, noticed two men crossing Third-avenue at Ninth-street, each carrying a large bundle. Starting toward them to investigate the matter and satisfy himself that all was right, his doubts were at once resolved by seeing the men, the moment they became conscious of his approach, drop the bundles and start away on a rapid run. Giving the alarm rap that called Officer DAILEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, to his aid, both officers started in pursuit, and kept close on the heels of the fugitives through Ninth-street to Fourth-avenue, up the avenue to Tenth-street, through that street to Third-avenue, and up that avenue to Eleventh-street, where one of the men was lost to sight, but the other tumbled into an area and was captured. The prisoner gave the name of THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, and being searched a pair of nippers and two skeleton keys were found upon his person, and the route of flight being retraced a large iron jimmy was picked up in Tenth-street. The bundles were also found where they had been dropped, and proved to contain 340 yards of silks valued at $695. The officers, continuing their investigations, crossed Third-avenue to the point from whence the men had been seen to come, and then found that the store of MORRIS ALTMAN, No. 39 Third-avenue, had been burglariously entered through one of the rear windows. The prisoner MCLAUGHLIN being arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Mr. ALTMAN identified the silks as his property, and the prisoner was committed in default of $3,000 bail to answer a charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, learns from a private source in Washington, that a movement is on foot by which to secure the nomination of Gen. MEADE for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket. Gen. HANCOCK being the nominee for President.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Baptist Home Mission Society—Thirty-sixth Anniversary—Reception of Southern Clergymen.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, organized in this City April 27, 1832, is holding its annual meeting at the Mariners' Baptist Church in Oliver-street. Yesterday, at 10 A. M., the first session commenced, J. M. HOYT, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, in the chair. After the usual preliminary religious exercises, including a sermon by Rev. W. H. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., from the text, "Thy Kingdom come," an abstract of the annual report was read, from which it appears that the receipts from churches and from individuals for all purposes, including bequests, are $6,237 less than they were last year. The deficiency is in the receipts for the Freedmen's Fund, these being about $12,000 less this year than they were last year. We do not trace this to a loss of interest in the work, but to different agencies and opposing influences over which the Society have had no control. Of the total receipts for the year, the fourteen churches to which the members of the Executive Board belong have paid into the treasury $36,879 68, which is more than two thirds of the entire receipts from the State of New-York—more than twice as much as was paid by New-Jersey and Pennsylvania both, and more than was paid by the six New-England States, not including bequests. Of the $9,000, and over, paid by the State of New-Jersey, more than one-half was paid by three churches in the State, to which churches three members of the Board belong. The largest legacy received was one of $10,000, less the Government tax, from Miss MARY A. N. SWAIM, of Cambridge, Mass., daughter of Rev. S. B. SWAIM, D. D., deceased. $2,765 32 have been received from the bequests of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. ISAAC COLBY, of Concord, N. H. $1,600 have been received from the estate of Dr. CHARLES H. GREGORY, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, for the supply of freedmen with the Scriptures. Bequests have been paid in full or in part to the number of thirty seven. The Society has sustained schools and teachers for the education of colored children only so far as special provisions for their support have been made, apart from the General Fund, and has sustained thirty missionaries and assistants, who have devoted themselves wholly or in part to the education of colored preachers. Some of these have given their entire time and strength to this work.

The Society renewed its session at 2 P. M., with a prayer by Rev. Dr. BANVARD, of New-Jersey. Hon. J. M. HOYT, the President, then introduced Rev. Dr. HAGUE, of Boston, one of the Committee appointed last year to attend the Southern Baptist Convention at Baltimore, who read his report, which alluded only to the cordial reception of the Convention to their Northern brethren. At the close he remarked that Rev. Messrs FULLER, JETER, BOYCE, MANLY, and others of that Convention, were present, and proposed, amid much applause, that they should be invited to the platform. This they ascended, being applauded individually as they did so. It was the first reception by the Society of Southern Baptist clergymen since the late war began, and the cordiality was strong.

Rev. Dr. JETER, of Richmond, being introduced, stated that himself and brethren from the Southern Baptist Convention had not come to form any organic connection with the Baptists of the North, but simply to express fraternal feeling, forgetting the disagreements of the past. In 1829 he had attended the Baptist Triennial Convention in this City, in this same Mariners' Church. He commended several pious members of that body, now deceased, and alluded to the disputes on the Slavery question that subsequently arose between the Northern and Southern sections of the denomination, which ended in a final separation. Then followed the unhappy war. God chastised the Southern people, and the strife had now ended. Slavery, its chief cause, was irremediably dead, and no desire existed among the Southern people to revive it. It was dead, and, in the name of God, let it be buried. Good men in the South had deplored its evils, and now that the colored race were free, the prevalent feeling of the Southern whites toward it was one of kindness. Some estrangement still existed toward the North, but it would soon pass away, and the Southern people would soon be the willing instructors of their late bondsmen. It is the manifest intention of God that these States shall not be divided, and the South bows to His decree. He and his brethren of the Southern Convention had come on a mission of love. The war had made great changes, but they were Baptists still. The American Baptist Home Mission Society was the old battle-field of the denomination on the subject of slavery, and it was fitting that they should extend the olive-branch as they had done. The touching and affectionate address of Dr. JETER was followed by that of Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore. Dr. FULLER reiterated the fraternal words of his predecessor, and urged liberty of conscience. He said that ROGER WILLIAMS, a Baptist, had been the first in this country to urge that doctrine. He announced himself as a South Carolinian, and spoke of a Union Colonel he had lately seen who stated that at Vicksburg he had accidentally, on his march, waked up a South Carolina regiment, and that ever since his reception by that regiment he had held out his hand to a South Carolinian whenever he met him. In allusion to Baptists the speaker remarked that they were the church militant, warring constantly against other sects, and habitually having a free fight among themselves. The grandest act of history, the liberation of four million slaves, had taken place, and the great work now to be done was to evangelize them. He spoke of his reception by several thousands of negroes at Beaufort, S. C., which moved to tears Mr. CHASE and the Union officers present. Those here who love the freedmen will find their best co-laborers in the pastors of the South, who have grown up among them, love them and understand them. A leading duty now must be to combat the Church of Rome, which appeared to care nothing for the colored race while they were slaves, but was now using every effort to convert them.

Rev. J. A. BROADHURST, of Greenville, S. C., on being called for, pleaded an appointment elsewhere, but promised to speak in the evening.

Rev. Dr. BASIL MANLY, of the same place, proposed that Rev. Dr. WELCH, of Albany, should deliver a prayer, which that gentleman complied with.

Rev. J. R. GRAVES, editor of the *Tennessee Baptist*, said he felt that, for the first time, he was convinced of having a country united in spirit and one. He alluded to a Northern Baptist clergyman he had recently shaken hands with, who had told him that a short time before he would have as soon seized a red-hot poker as have taken his hand. Mr. GRAVES said that he sympathized with the sentiment, and would himself a few years ago have sooner done the same, before touching the hand of a Northern man. Though born among the Green Mountains he had been reared in the South, and for thirty years his heart had never thrilled toward his native hills till this moment. He felt formerly that the Bible authorized slavery, and that he had held slaves, and thought himself right in doing so. He took sides, therefore, with his Southern brethren. He was honest in his belief, but felt that God had decided the matter, and would not again hold his old slaves if a thousand dollars was presented him with each. He knew that 200,000 Baptists in the South coincided with his sentiments, and wished to evangelize the freedmen. He bemoaned the infidelity spreading at the West, and the increase of "isms," and he urged a fight against them, on Baptist grounds, to the bitter end.

Rev. J. D. FULTON, of Boston, introduced, with poetical and able remarks, Rev. NATHL. CULVER, formerly a well-known Abolitionist of that city, but now of Richmond, Va. Dr. CULVER stated that he first became acquainted with Slavery in Richmond, and repented his acquiescence in it. When he first opposed it he had no hope of freeing the slaves, but desired that the Church of God should be freed from the fearful crime of Slavery. At the close of his further remarks, Dr. HAGUE stated that South Carolina was leading the South in progress, as she had formerly led it in evil. There were more schools there than in any Southern State, and more colored children were in them than white children.

The Chairman then named a committee to take action upon the report of the delegate to the Southern Convention, and, after appointing a series of committees, introduced Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, who dismissed the meeting with a prayer until the evening.

At the evening session Rev. Dr. J. A. BROADHURST, of Greenville, South Carolina, spoke effectively, followed by several others. The tone of their remarks coincided with the speeches of the afternoon.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. Authority was given to the attorney for the Board to bring suit against 189 owners of tenement houses for violation of the law. A communication from ROBERT BONNER with reference to the objectional condition of certain lots of ground in Morrisania was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, and a notice was ordered to be given to Mr. BONNER to appear before the Board June 2, and submit testimony in relation to the matter.

A resolution was adopted directing the Sanitary Superintendent and his assistant to examine the condition of the water closets attached to the various ferry houses.

The following is the weekly statement of Dr. HARRIS:

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 23d inst., there were 407 deaths in New-York, including 79 in public institutions. There were 127 deaths in Brooklyn, besides 11 others that were returned as having occurred in the county institutions and streets beyond City limits. The difference in the death-rates of the two cities last week, and all the Spring, is worthy of remark, for it is the very reverse of the experience of the last two autumns. The death-rates last week compare as follows in these cities, omitting a few institutions not strictly belonging to them: That of New-York was as 26-27 in 1,000 inhabitants annually, and that of Brooklyn 22-30. But in September last the rate of mortality was as 32-58 in 1,000 in the former, and as 32-20 in 1,000 in the latter city. An inspection of the local conditions under which occur these great fluctuations in the healthfulness of the two cities, and of particular districts in each, will show that the causes are not difficult to discover. Concisely stated, we may correctly say that while in New-York the chief excess of mortality is intimately associated with bad housing and the neglect of sanitary cleansing among the poor, Brooklyn suffers mostly in her undrained districts. The Sewer Commissioners of the latter city, while pushing on their work through the slums of the Sixteenth and the saturated grounds of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, are reducing the death-rates there. But in New-York there are evils that no sewer commission alone can remove. No less than 70 per cent. (230 out of 326) of the deaths were found last week to have occurred in crowded tenements, while only 98 persons died in all other dwellings, hotels, &c., in the City. Zymotic diseases have rapidly increased during the past fortnight, yet scarlatina, which killed 40 children in the week in the two cities alone, is epidemic. But the increase of infant mortality in filthy and crowded quarters is noticeable; 28.25 per cent. of all the deaths in New-York, and 27.56 per cent. of all in Brooklyn were infants under one year of age. It was the rainiest week of the wettest May in many years. The total rain-fall amounted to 3.4 inches depth of water; the mean temperature was 56 degrees Farenheit; the average degree of atmospheric humidity was 86, total saturation being 100. There have been 9 inches of rain fall in four weeks, and the average atmospheric humidity has kept up to 75. Whatever may be said of the season and of sanitary wants in the metropolis, we know that even the poorest classes fare better than in Glasgow, where the death-rate was 31 per 1,000, and in Vienna, where it was 43 per 1,000 the fourth week in April. But London steadily reports a rate of only 24 per 1,000.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday and received a report from the Committee on Applications in favor of granting 705 new licenses. The calendar presented seven cases for trial, the charges being violation of the Sunday Liquor law. The licenses of LOUIS SORG, No. 565 Second-avenue, DANIEL O'BRIEN, No. 312 Monroe-street, and PETER DEVIN, No. 488 Seventh-avenue, were revoked. The charges against PATRICK J. KENNEDY, corner Second-avenue and Sixty-second-street; NEVINS & RABBITT, No. 43 Whitehall-street; TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, No. 768 Second-avenue, and ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 595 Sixth-avenue, were not sustained, and their licenses were allowed to remain in force.

The Board then adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1237—Pierce et al. vs. Lynch.
943—Deans et al. vs. Morris et al.
1191—Matthews vs. Beiser, Jr., et al.
727—Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.
1071—Gerkin vs. Dinsmore, Prest., &c.
1327—Kingsland et al. vs. Braisted et al.
533—Price vs. Price.
1341—Redfield vs. Burrall, Jr.
1357—Lord vs. Hall.
1361—Williams vs. Ford.
1363—Metz vs. Farron et al.
1365—Sopers vs. King.
1371—Katzenberg et al. vs. Barman.
1377—Fowler vs. Riggs et al.
49—The Mayor, &c., vs. Messerole, &c.
1381—Stoddard vs. Amer. Emigrant Aid and Homestead Co.
1057—Harrison vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
1385—Pryer vs. Dillon.
1387—First National Bank of Meadville vs. Fourth Nat. Bank. of N. Y.
1393—Tallman vs. Northrup.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
195—Hart vs. Daly et al.
87—Wechsel et al. vs. Hammil.
155—Hand vs. Schafer et al.
187—Bishop vs. American Cotton Planting and L. Co.
207—Harlin vs. Mooney.
209—Cramston vs. Plumb et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3781—Hallett vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
3893—Hamilton vs. Van Loon.
3927—Davis vs. Hughes.
3741—Jacobs et al. vs. Wilde.
3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.
3417—Rielly, Admin'r, vs. Banks.
3802—Sheridan vs. Kelly Sheriff, &c.
3985—Landgraff vs. McDonald et al.
3929—Kalterbach vs. Meyer.
1169—Welch vs. Sickles.
2605—Fowler vs. Breslin.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4082—Donnelly vs. O'Sullivan.
4164—Friedlander vs. Strob.
4060—East N. Y. & Jamaica R.R. Co. vs. Elmore.
4174—Cox vs. Bamber.
4182—Ward vs. Smith.
4184—Degraw vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
3968—Ulman vs. Jacobs et al.
3182—Fowler vs. Burnham.
4134—Donovan vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway & Bat'y R.R. Co.
4066—Peck et al. vs. Knox.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Adjourned to Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Cases.

Nos.
95—Stewart &c., vs. Isidor, &c.
165—Hays et al. vs. Carey. &c.
114—Carroll vs. Wilson, &c.
150—Wheeler vs. Gilsey et al.
163—Max, &c., vs. Reulams.
169—Mayor, &c., of N. Y., vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R.R. Co.
170—Mayor, &c., of N. Y., vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co.
171—Mayor, &c., of N. Y., vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue R. R. Co.
173—Porschke vs. Hedenberg.
152—O'Connor et al. vs. West Side and Yonkers Pat. R. R. Co.
166—Baracco vs. Muzio.
29—Fitzpatrick vs. Roylan, &c.
77—Bathgate, Admin., vs. Haskin.
153—Quick vs. Langan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1292—Dalton vs. Russell.
1410—Hopkins vs. Lent.
1464—Cormack vs. Pearsall.
709—Brod vs. Gutt.
892—Archer vs. McGill.
986—Kaufman vs. Cohen.
1272—Oppenheimer vs. Goldsmith.
1339—Gessert vs. Oatman.
1385—Simm vs. Casey.
1386—Wier vs. Butterly.
1456—Kraus vs. Linderman.
1469—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
1472—Runyan vs. Hall.
1474—Dillon vs. Byrnes.
1476—Ing vs. Perry.
1477—McGrath vs. Muller.
1479—Bridenburgh vs. Matthias.
1480—Unger vs. Loeffler.
1481—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
1482—Jacob vs. Welp.
1483—Collins vs. Hammond.
1485—The M. Quarry Co. vs. Gayte.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 26.

Before Judge Alker.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE CONFEDERACY—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Edwin De Leon vs. Chas. G. Halpine, R. B. Roosevelt and Joshua H. Bailey.—This suit was brought to recover the sum of $500 under the following circumstances: The plaintiff, Mr. De Leon, was formerly, and from 1853 to some time in the early part of 1861, United States Consul-General for Egypt. He was a Southern man, and when the rebellion commenced he resigned his position as Consul of the United States Government and soon after received an appointment from the then Confederate Government—so called—of "Confidential Diplomatic Agent Abroad." He claims that he faithfully served the Confederate Government in England and on the Continent up to the time the rebellion was put down. In 1866 he returned to this country, and in August, 1867, he alleges that he entered into an agreement with the defendants, Halpine, Roosevelt and Bailey, editors and proprietors of the *Citizen*, to the following effect:

"Agreement entered into this 23d day of August, 1867, at the City of New-York, between J. H. Bailey, representing the *Citizen* newspaper, and Edwin D. Leon, formerly United States Consul-General for Egypt, &c., now resident at No. 27 Lafayette-place, City of New-York. It is hereby understood and agreed that Edwin De Leon shall furnish the *Citizen* newspaper with a series of contributions weekly, of not less than two and a half nor more than three columns each, to run for four or more months, as may be deemed advisable by both parties in interest. The subject of such contributions shall be 'The Secret History of the Confederate Diplomacy Abroad,' by Edwin De Leon, Confidential Agent of the Confederate State Department in Europe. This will also include personal sketches of prominent Southern agents and foreign diplomats, together with the secret history of the Confederate Loan, never yet published or known. The series to commence, say on the 15th of October next. Third—This will also include copies of certain dispatches on the European situation addressed by Mr. De Leon to the President and Secretary of State. In consideration of undertaking and perfecting this work, Mr. De Leon shall be paid in advance the sum of $500, and $500 more on the completion of his work within the time specified (dangerous illness excepted). Fourth—It is further understood and agreed that the proprietors of the *Citizen* shall take out a copyright for this work on or before the issuing of the first number thereof, which copyright shall be the property, one-half of the Company and the other half of the said author, Edwin De Leon. The expenses of publication in book form to be first defrayed, as may hereafter be agreed upon, and the net profits to be divided share and share alike between the two contracting parties above mentioned.

[Signed] EDWIN DE LEON,
J. H. BAILEY, for the *Citizen*."

The plaintiff admits that he was paid the $500 in advance, but he brought the suit to recover the other $500, mentioned in the foregoing agreement. The answer was substantially a general denial of all the material allegations contained in the complaint.

The first witness called was Mr. Edwin De Leon, the plaintiff. He testified that from about 1853 to 1861 he held the position, under the United States Government, of Consul-General for Egypt. When the rebellion broke out he resigned, and returned to the then Confederate States. In order to do it he ran the blockade to Richmond. Soon after his arrival there he received from the Jeff. Davis Government an appointment as "Confederate Diplomatic Agent Abroad." His appointment was verbal, but his instructions were in writing.

Mr. Roosevelt, one of the counsel for the defendants objected to this line of evidence. He contended that the instructions were a part of the appointment, and inasmuch as the instructions were in writing they should be produced.

Mr. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for the plaintiff, said he proposed to show simply that his client was the Confidential Diplomatic Agent Abroad for the Confederate Government. He thought it was incumbent on them to prove that, and if the Court would look at the agreement it would appear plainly.

Judge ALKER decided to admit the letters of instructions at the prosper time.

The witness then continued. He said he went abroad—that is, from Richmond to Europe in the latter part of April, 1862, and he continued to act in the capacity of Confidential Agent for the Confederate Government up to May, 1864. He spent the greater portion of his time in Paris and London, and between those two cities. He returned to the United States in August, 1866. The witness then gave a clear statement of how he came to call upon Gen. Halpine, and how it happened that the agreement was entered into whereby he was to receive $1,000 for a series of articles. At first the witness did not think favorably of the proposition to a series of articles giving the inside history of the rebellion, from the stand point of a diplomat abroad, but he finally consented to give the sketches. He wrote twenty-four articles, twenty of which were published in the *Citizen*. He did the work all within the time specified. There were $500 now due him in pursuance of the contract.

Mr. R. A. Pryor, counsel for the plaintiff, said he would introduce in evidence some dispatches from Judah P. Benjamin, the Secretary of State of the Confederacy, addressed to the plaintiff. He did this because his opponents had taken the point that Mr. De Leon was not a confidential or any agent of the Southern Confederacy, and not because it was their desire to expose the State secrets of the "lost cause." In the language of Napoleon they did not wish to "wash their dirty linen abroad."

The following interesting dispatches were then read in evidence:

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Jan. 16, 1863.
Edwin De Leon, Esq., &c., &c., Paris:

SIR: Your dispatches Nos. 3 and 4 of 1st and 13th November were received on 25th ult., and have been read with great interest. You will perceive by the President's message, which will reach you probably in anticipation of this dispatch, that this Government has not for one moment relaxed its energies, nor is there any disposition to do so, notwithstanding the general impression which seemed to prevail that some decisive action by the French Government alone was likely to follow the rejection of the proposals made by the Emperor to the other two Powers. We have felt that it is to our unaided efforts that our independence is to be due, but we have a right, a clear undoubted right, to recognition, and its continued refusal by Europe is disgraceful to neutral powers. The President has uttered in dignified and measured tones what is the universal sentiment of this people, that our treatment by Europe has been unfair and unjust, though he was not permitted by his position to add the further fact that universal conviction on this side attributes the injustice and unfairness of neutral Powers to one cause alone, that is, fear of the North.

I have nothing to add to former instructions. The Department expects the continuance of every effort on your part to act on public opinion by disseminating as widely as possible the truth in relation to this contest. The perversions of the Northern Press render this an onerous labor, but thus far it has been performed with a diligence and ability which I am happy to recognize.

You will receive herewith £1,000 for further expenditure in the same direction. The Department expects an account of the disbursement of the secret service money, with vouchers, in all cases where receipts can be had, and with certificates on honor of such payments as do not permit the taking of receipts. These accounts and vouchers are kept confidential, do not leave the Department, and do not pass through the Treasury books. They are for the satisfaction of the President, who, not being called on to account for the expenditure, is, for that very reason, the more scrupulous in relation to it.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

No. 4.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RICHMOND, 17th August, 1863.

SIR: I avail myself of the departure of Dr. Girard for Paris, to send you this acknowledgment of the receipt of your Nos. 5, 6 and 7. This last was received on the 28th June, although dated 31st March. I must beg of you to write oftener, and never to give your letters to private hands. Send them by the English mail to Major Norman Walker, at Bermuda, or to Mr. Heyliger, at Nassau, and they will reach me in thirty or forty days without risk or trouble. I never expect a dispatch when committed to private hands in less than from three to six months. In relation to your remarks about the withdrawal of our Commissioners from Europe, it is only necessary to say that there were other than diplomatic matters intrusted to them, which could be known only to the Government, and which rendered their presence abroad necessary to the public interest. There was also another object which has been happily accomplished, and this was to ascertain clearly where our difficulties lay, and to unmask duplicity wherever it might exist. Recent developments have evinced beyond the possibility of mistake, that France is ready and desirous of recognizing us, and that Great Britain remains the sole obstacle in the face of the world to the restoration of peace on this continent, for none can be blind to the futility of the pretext that recognition would exasperate the North. The Cabinet of St. James cannot be ignorant of what is patent to mankind at large, that our simple recognition by the European Powers would put an end to the war, and cannot therefore escape from the legitimate deduction that they desire the continuance of hostilities in the interest of Great Britain. Long ere this reaches you, however, it is probable that Mr. Mason will have withdrawn from London, and a marked distinction will thus have been established between our relations with Great Britain and those with France. What the effect will be cannot be foretold, but the self-respect of this Government required the step, whatever be its consequences.

Your communications being read with great interest both by the President and myself, I must request that you send at least one letter per month containing your views of the state of affairs in Europe bearing on our interests.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.
EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., Agent, &c., &c., Paris.

Mr. Bailey was called and examined as to the contract between the parties. He said that $500 was paid to Mr. DeLeon in advance; that was all the payment that had been made so far as he knew. Upon a further examination it transpired that the proprietors of the *Citizen* are an incorporation, chartered by an act of the Legislature of this State; that there are a large number of stockholders, the capital being divided up into shares, and that it is known by the name of the "Citizens' Association."

Messrs. Roosevelt and Daly for the defendants, thereupon moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that the suit was not brought against the proper parties.

Judge ALKER said that, as a question of law, he could not do otherwise than dismiss the complaint.

We are informed that a second suit will be immediately commenced against the corporate body owning the *Citizen*.

For plaintiff, Roger A. Pryor, Esq.; for defendants, Mr. Joseph F. Daly and R. B. Roosevelt, Esq.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 26, 1868.

THE HUMPHREYS ESTATE—LUNATICS PROTECTED.

The case of Elijah Humphreys, deceased, who died in 1834, leaving his widow Maria and two sons, Edward and Elijah, and one daughter, Annie, since dead, and a large amount of real and personal estate, as, it will be remembered, brought up in the Supreme Court a few days since, for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the lunacy of the two sons, Edward and Elijah, and also in the Surrogate's Court, on petition of Lewis Beach, a creditor, for the appointment of two collectors for the estates of Elijah and Maria, both deceased. The will of his widow Maria is contested, and application was made, on petition of J. T. Young, as guardian for Annie Hughes, a granddaughter, for letters of administration "*de bonis non*" on the estate of Elijah, deceased. On the motion before the Surrogate the creditor claimed that the written renunciations by Edward and Elijah to all right to letters which were produced by the said J. T. Young were invalid and null and void; that the said Young was estopped by his own acts from denying the lunacy of the two boys, as he had sworn in a petition addressed to the Supreme Court that they were lunatics; and that being estopped, his attorneys had not complied with the law as to service or publication of a citation which the statute requires—Elijah being in the "Retreat" for the insane at Hartford, Connecticut.

The Surrogate has entered an order in favor of the petition of the creditor, and has appointed Mr. Aitken an Assistant Surrogate, collector in both cases, and has required him to give bonds in each case in the sum of $50,000.

Dawson & Ham, of counsel, and W. S. Wolf, attorney for creditor. Judah, Dickinson & Goldsmith, attorneys for J. T. Young, guardian, &c.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 26.

By Judge Barnard.

Samuel H. Crook, *vs.* Chester K. Crook *et al.*; motion denied.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar yesterday embraced thirty cases of petit larceny, thirteen of assault and battery, one of keeping a disorderly house, one of violation of Corporation ordinance, one of misdemeanor, and one of malicious mischief. Of these forty-seven cases several proved to be of interest, and chief among them was that of

THE PERPLEXED TRICKSTER,

whose exploits have already been fully reported in the TIMES. William Meyers came to the bar to answer twelve complaints of petit larceny preferred against him by twelve different persons, from each of whom he had purloined a sum of money less than $20 by means already stated in the reports of proceedings of the Essex Market Police Court. In one of these cases the prisoner, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty, and the facts being established, sought to show as matter of law that the offence was obtaining money by trick and device, and not by petit larceny, and therefore that the complaints were detective and should be dismissed. The Court did not coincide with this view, whereupon the prisoner pleaded guilty in the remaining cases, and was left to the mercy of the Court. Justice DOWLING, addressing him, said that his crime was a serious one in itself, and was moreover of a mean character. The prisoner, watching advertisements for lost relatives, had presented himself before the inquiring persons and, taking advantage of their natural anxiety, had induced them to accompany him under pretence that he was taking them to the missing one, and *en route* had robbed them of their last penny. Therefore Meyers was sentenced to a term of four months in the Penitentiary upon each complaint, each other term to begin upon the completion of the previous one, making a total of four years' imprisonment. In finally dismissing the perplexed trickster, it may be added that his case is remarkable, from the fact that he has received the heaviest sentence ever imposed by the Court of Special Sessions.

THE BLACK-MAILING CASE.

Henry Jenkins was placed on trial for attempting to black-mail Mr. Reuben Swan, of Lathrop, Ludington & Co., No. 330 Broadway. The prosecution developed only the facts published in the TIMES of Monday, but the prisoner threw new light upon the matter by calling John Stephens as a witness. This person described himself as having been out of employment for two months past, and said that he knew Jenkins was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. He had seen a person give the letter to Jenkins in Hester-street, and heard the request that it be delivered at Earle's Hotel. The witness had seen the party who gave Jenkins the letter several times since Jenkins' arrest, but had not done anything to cause that other party to be arrested. Stephens had also called on Mr. Swan since Sunday to assure him of the innocence of Jenkins, and on that occasion betrayed an intimate knowledge of the contents of a letter Mr. Swan has received since the arrest, in relation to the affair. Justice DOWLING in passing on the case, said he was sorry the witness Stephens did not occupy a place at the bar with Jenkins, as he felt assured from the testimony of himself, that no wrong would be done him should he be held as principal in the offence to which Jenkins was only an accessory. The Court was certain, however, that the latter carried the letter knowing its contents and was fully privy to the conspiracy to extort money from Mr. Swan by threatening exposure of some alleged misconduct. Being determined to visit such despicable crime with merited punishment, the Court said Jenkins would be sentenced to an imprisonment of four months in the Penitentiary.

A NEW ORDER OF THIEF.

Daniel Davis was asked to explain away a blow he had implanted upon the face of Thomas Hadden. The complainant swore sturdily enough that the blow had been given, and had not been preceded by any provocation whatever. Witnesses being called, however, one of them said Hadden had blackguarded Davis, and being asked for specifications, said he had called him a "galvanized thief." The curiosity of justice was aroused, and it sought to know what a galvanized thief might be; but the witness was not learned in the subject, and the inquiry proved fruitless. The episode, however, proved of essential service to the prisoner, and he was bidden to depart, with an assurance that all the parties to the complaint were equally unable to show the unsoiled hands demanded by the strict letter of the law.

NOT "INDEMNIFIED."

William Rowe and Christopher Dunigan were charged with robbing the till of Thomas Wells, who understood that they had been "indemnified" as the parties seen in the store and running away from it. Many witnesses were called but the testimony proved too vague to indemnify justice for the risk of a wrongful conviction, and the prisoners were therefore acquitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 26, 1868.

$32,000	U. S. 6s. '81.C.	115⅜	100	West. U. Tel.	38¼
55,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62 ...s3	110⅝	100	do ...2d call	38¼
209,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅝	1230	Pacific Mail	96½
10,000	do	109	550	do	96¾
100,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	109	1000	do	96⅞
77,500	U. S. 5-20s, C.'65, New	111	150	do	97
462,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s., C.	105⅝	100	do	96⅝
260,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '67	111	800	do	96¼
30,000	do ...c	111	100	do ...b30	96¼
25,000	do ...b3	111⅛	35	do	96
31,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10, 2d series	108½	100	Adams Ex	57¾
15,000	Tenn. 6s. new	67⅛	40	do	58
15,000	do	67¼	250	Wells-Fargo Ex	24½
30,000	N. C. St. 6s ...x c	67	100	do ...s60	24
4,000	do	67⅛	100	U. S. Ex.	57⅞
30,000	do ...2d call	67½	15	Am. Ex. Co	55¼
1,000	Vir. St. 6's ...x c	55½	100	Mer. U. Ex	29¼
9,000	do	56	2050	N. Y. Cen	13 ½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s ..new	66⅞	100	do ...s10	130½
39,000	Missouri 6s	91⅜	600	Erie R	69⅞
10,000	do ...b30	91½	100	do ...b3	70
8,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by St. of M.	96	50	Erie R. P	75
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	92	200	Bost., Hart. & E.	15
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	92½	1500	Reading R.	94¼
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	200	do ...b30	94½
20,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	78½	220	M. S. & N. I.	88
3,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	101½	300	do	88⅛
6,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	98¾	10	do	88¼
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99⅝	700	Clev. & Pitts	88½
5,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	103	100	Chi. & N. W.	68
18,000	O. & M. 1st M.	95	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	78⅞
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	94½	100	do	78¾
26	Del. & Hud. Ca.	160	900	Clev. & Tol	109⅝
90	do ...2d call	160⅝	450	Chic. & R.I	96
25	North Riv. Bk.	113½	500	do	95⅞
10	Ocean Bank	107¾	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78
10	Tenth Nat. Bank	105½	100	Del., L. & W.	121
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	35	300	T., W. & W.	50½
800	Quick. Min.	30	100	do ...b30	50½
			200	P., F. W. & C.	111
			650	do	111¼
			50	do	111½
			100	Alt. & T. H.	46
			200	do	46½
			100	do	46¾
			400	Ohio & Miss. R.	30¾
			100	H. & St. J. Pf.	85½

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81. R.	115⅜	500	Mer. U. Ex	29¾
20,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '62	107⅛	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅞
72,000	do	107⅜	800	N. Y. Cent	13 ⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '62	110⅞	100	do ...s30	131¼
60,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64 ...b3	109	500	do ...s60	131½
206,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65	109⅛	100	do ...b60	131¼
20,000	U.S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	111⅛	500	Erie R	70¼
50,000	do	111⅛	200	do ...b10	70¼
115,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	111⅛	25	Erie R. P	75½
3,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. R.	105⅝	100	do	76
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C ...b3	105¾	100	do	76¼
119,000	do	105⅝	21	Reading R	94
340,000	do ...s3	105¼	250	do	94½
5,000	do	105⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. ...b30	88¼
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	108¾	100	do	88⅛
50,000	do ...3d ser	108⅝	220	do	88
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	67½	100	do	87⅞
20,000	do	67⅜	5	Ill. Cen. R.	148½
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s., x-c.	69¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts ..b10	88¾
15,000	do	69⅜	100	do	88⅝
10,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	67	100	C. & N. W. R.	68½
25,000	Mo. S. 6s	91¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	79
25,000	G. W. 2d M.	78⅝	200	do	79¼
500	Quicksilver	30⅝	200	do	79¼
550	Pacific Mail	96	200	Clev. & Tol.	109⅞
10	do	96¼	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	96½
400	do	95⅞	500	do ...s10	96⅜
100	Del. & Hud. C.	161	100	M. & St. P	66½
60	Adams Ex	58	200	do	66¼
			100	do ...b30	66½
			400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78¾
			200	P., Ft. W. & C.	113
			1000	do	112⅜
			500	do	112⅝
			500	do ...b60	113⅛
			200	Alt. & T. H. R.	47⅛
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	68⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	U. S. Ex	57½	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	110¾
100	Pacific Mail ...s60	96⅝	200	O. & Miss. R.	31
200	do ...s30	97⅛	100	Adams Ex	58
100	do ...s60	97⅛	20	Am. Ex.	55½
200	do	98⅛	1500	Mich. S. & N. I.	88¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130½	200	Clev. & Pitts ...b30	89
800	do	130⅝	400	do	88⅞
300	do ...c	130⅝	300	Cl. & Tol	109⅜
100	do ...s10	130½	200	do ...b10	109⅞
100	do ...b5	130⅝	200	do ...c	109⅝
100	Erie R	70⅛	500	Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅛
200	Erie R. P	75	1200	do	96⅝
500	Reading R.	94½	300	do	96
2600	do	94⅜	800	Chi. & N. W	68
200	do ...s10	94½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	79¼
200	Mer. U. Ex	29½	200	do	79⅝
100	Alt. & T. H.	45¾	100	do ...b30	79⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10	Amer. Ex	55½	100	Alt. & T. H	46⅞
200	Adams Ex	57⅜	100	do	47
[illegible]	Quicksilver	30	300	Tol., W. & W	50⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex	29¼	100	do	50⅜
300	Pac. Mail	96	100	Mil. & St. P	66⅛
200	do	95⅞	100	do	66
300	do	95⅜	11	Mil. & St. P. Pf	78
100	do ...s5	95½	100	do ...s30	78
1300	do	95⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & C	111⅛
100	do ...s60	94⅝	600	do	111⅛
300	do ...c	95⅝	100	do ...c	111⅜
200	do ...s30	95	50	Ohio & Miss. R	31⅛
1200	do	95½	200	do	30⅞
200	W. U. Tel	38⅜	100	M. S. & N. I	88
400	N. Y. Cen	130⅜	600	do	88⅛
200	do ...b10	130⅜	1000	do ...b10	88⅛
100	do ...b30	130⅞	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	88⅞
500	do	130⅞	100	Ill. Cen	148⅝
1200	do	131	1100	Chi. R. I. & P	96½
1500	Erie R	70	300	do	96⅜
200	Hud. R. R	138¾	300	C. & N. W. R	68⅞
100	do	138⅞	100	do	68¾
100	do	139	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf ...b10	79⅞
400	Reading R	94⅜	400	do	79⅝
100	do	94⅛	200	do ...b30	79¾
200	do ...c	94⅛	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	15
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	111			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex	25	300	Reading R ...s10	94½
20	Amer. Ex	55	200	do	94⅝
300	Adams Ex.	57½	100	Al. & T. H	48
100	do ...b5	57½	100	Tol. W. & W	50⅜
600	Quicksilver	30⅜	100	P., F. W. & C	112½
100	do	30½	500	do	112⅜
100	do ...b10	30⅝	100	do ...b3	112⅛
200	Pacific Mail	96	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	78⅛
200	do	95¾	100	Ohio & M. R	30⅞
600	do	95⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R	87⅞
100	do ...b10	96	100	do ...b10	8 ⅞
200	do ...s3	95⅜	130	Ill. Cen. R	147⅜
50	U. S. Ex	57½	200	Clev. & Pitts	88⅜
100	West. U. Tel	38⅛	200	Clev. & Tol	109¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R	131⅜	800	Chic., R. I. & P	96⅛
100	Erie R	70⅛	400	Chi. & N. W. R	68¼
200	Hud. R. R	139¾	300	do	68⅜
50	do	139¾	100	do	68⅜
200	do	140	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf	79¼
10	B. & B. Assoc'tion	110½	100	do ...b30	79⅜

TUESDAY, May 26—P. M.

There is another rise to-day in the temperature of Wall-street speculation of one or two degrees. The excitement now extends to all departments of the Stock Exchange, the Railway and Pacific Mail Shares not only sympathizing to-day in the continued rise in the Public Funds, but rather taking the lead in buoyancy, though there is no abatement of demand or hesitation in prices for the latter. About $1,000,000 of the 10-40 years 5 ℘ cents were sold on the Exchange, and as much more probably on the Street, at 105⅝@105⅞ ℘ cent. The 5-20s of 1862, May and November, sold at 110⅞, and the 5-20s of 1867, January and July, at 111⅛. Into the latter $5,824,000 of the 7.30 ℘ cents were converted at the Treasury Office to-day, so it may be assumed that the price of the 5-20s is not advanced for lack of supply on the market. The 7.30 ℘ cents sold at 108⅝ and accrued interest, which about corresponds with 111⅛ for the Bonds, which now carry nearly five months' Gold Interest.

The Gold Room quotations on sales of Gold were 140⅛@140@139⅞@140 ℘ cent. The partial fluctuations were on telegrams from Washington, but the market showed much steadiness at the close at about 140 ℘ cent. Gold balances were carried over as low as 2@3 ℘ cent. ℘ annum. The export demand continues this week, but there is something of a pause in the firmness of Exchange, which we quote on London, to-day, at 110⅛ ℘ cent. The Customs demand for Gold is $438,000. Money is easy to the Brokers at from 4 to 5 ℘ cent. on the Street, and 4 to 6 ℘ cent. at Bank.

The Border State Bonds were all firm in demand and on the advance in prices. The recent large rise in North Carolinas to 66@67 has attracted attention to the Virginias at 53@54 ℘ cent., and to-day the sales of the old Bonds, ex coupons, sold at 55½@56 ℘ cent. The old Commonwealth has acted very honorably with her Debt since the War—funding the arrearages of Coupons and registered interest into new Bonds, and paying 4 ℘ cent. a year, or 2 ℘ cent. on each half-yearly Coupon, cash, with a reclamation for the difference of 2 ℘ cent. a year, to be paid after the adjustment of the old Debt with the new State of West Virginia. The present demand runs upon the old Bonds, ex coupons; the new Bonds are about ½@1 ℘ cent. lower in price, the same difference as between the old and new of Tennessees and North Carolinas. Missouris advanced to 91½@92 ℘ cent., and Tennessees recovered to 67½. The Railway Mortgagees show increased activity in demand, with only a moderate offering of each description. The Seconds of the Great Western Division of the Toledo and Wabash Company advanced to 78½ ℘ cent. The Consolidated Convertible Mortgage of the Chicago and Northwest Company are in demand at 92 ℘ cent. These Bonds pay their interest quarterly and may be converted at any time into the Preferred Stock of the Company, should speculation in the Stock carry its price above the Bonds. The First Mortgage of the old Galena Division of the Northwest Company sold up to 101½ ℘ cent., and St. Paul Firsts at 94½ ℘ cent.

The first sensation in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange before the meeting of either of the Boards this morning was a further rise of 3 ℘ cent. in Pacific Mail, from 95½ to 98½ ℘ cent., making about 5 ℘ cent. since early yesterday. The extreme advance, however, brought out sellers to a considerable amount, and the subsequent sales were at 97½@97@96@95½@96½ ℘ cent. The New-York Roads advanced in the course of the day to 131½ for Central and 70¾ for Erie, and the Western list, besides being generally buoyant, was especially excited on Fort Wayne, which ran up to 113 ℘ cent. Reading sold at 94½, and Toledo and Wabash (heretofore somewhat neglected) advanced to 50⅝@50½ ℘ cent. Delaware and Hudson, on the extra scrip dividend and the enlargement of capital, rose to 160@160 ℘ cent. The Express Companies were fairly supported in quotations, but there is no general speculation in them.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The day was one of unusual activity, and there is, at last, a real stir in the way of outside orders:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	105⅜	105¾	Virginia 6s	55	56
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½	111	Missouri	91¼	91½
U. S. Con. 5-20s	110⅞	111¼	Northwest	67¾	68⅜
N. Y. Central	130½	131⅜	N. West Pref	78⅞	79
Erie	69¾	70⅛	Rock Island	96½	96⅝
Hudson	138¼	14[illegible]	Fort Wayne	110⅝	112⅝
Reading	94½	94⅜	W. U. Telegraph	38¼	38⅜
Mich. Southern	88⅛	87¾	M'chants' Union	29	29½
Ohio and Miss	30⅝	30¾	St. Paul Pref	77¾	78
Pittsburgh	88⅞	88¼	St. Paul Com	65¾	66¼
Toledo	109½	109⅝	Pacific Mail	95⅝	96
Wabash	50	50⅝	American Gold	140	140
Tenn 6s. new	67	67⅜	Bills on London	110¾	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	143	5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	109
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	143	5-20 reg., 1865. new is	110⅝
6 ℘ cent. reg.'81	115⅛	5-20 cou. 1865, n. is	111⅛
500 & 1,000. 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup. 1867	111¼
5-20 reg., 1862	107⅛	Oregon W. L., 1881	111
5-20 coup., small	110⅝	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111	10-40 reg.	105½
5-20 reg., 1864	108	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109	7 3-10 2d series	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	108	7 3-10 3d series	108⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	110⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	110⅝	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870	102	Indiana 6 ℘ c. War L'n.	96
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	103	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex. c.	68½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	67½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c	56
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	96½	Virginia 6s, new bds	54
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	99	Georgia 6s	80
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881	102	Georgia 7s. new bonds	92
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	67
Illinois reg., 186[illegible]	100	N. C. 6s. new bonds	66⅝
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	100	Missouri 6s	91⅜
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	100	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	90
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	100	California 7s	133
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Hanover	115
Merchants'	120	Irving	107½
Mechanics'	128	Metropolitan	136
Union	117	East River	100
America	143	Market	115
Phenix	107	Nassau	104
North River	112	Shoe and Leather	117
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Corn Exchange	126
National	110	Continental	103½
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	St. Nicholas	107½
Leather Manuf's	160	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	111
State of New-York	114	Park	152
Commerce	125	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Mec. B. Assoc'n	118	Central National	108
Ocean	107¾	First National	205
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	107½
Chatham	149	Ninth National	110
Bank of the Repub	118	Tenth National	105
Bank of N. America	109	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94½	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94½	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Es	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	76
Erie 1st M. Ex	102⅛	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	72
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	96⅛	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
Buff. N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	96⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	102	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Morris & Essex 1st M	99
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	98	Morris & Essex 2d M	88½
Harlem 1st M	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	110	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	106
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	99½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	91
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c	100	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv	90
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo	95⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	113	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M	103
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94½	Chi. & Alton Inc	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Ohio & Miss. Con	86½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	88
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	94½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M	92½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	93
Han. & St. Jos. L. G	105	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90½
Lack. & West'n. bds	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex'd	93½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,585,669 45; payments, $1,280,889 78; balance, $101,299,539 11. The receipts include for Customs, $438,000; gold notes, $206,000.

The week's exports for Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods from this port have been to the currency value of $3,657,521 against $1,815,222 same week last year.

Mr. HENRY S. GERMOND, late Paying Teller of the Union Bank, and now of KEEN, GILLEY & GERMOND, was to-day elected to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The recent discussion in the Money column of one of our contemporaries as to the *demerits* of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, has elicited from official sources the following figures bearing upon the substantial *merits* of the Road as a ten ℘ cent. property—a rate which it has steadily paid since 1863.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO COMPANY, MAY 23.

From the reports for the respective years	1862.	1867.
Capital stock	$6,254,000	$11,500,000
Funded debt, 7 ℘ cent	12,935,000	12,563,000
Bonds purchased by sinking fund, in addition to $372,000 paid off	......	400,000
Bonds now outstanding	12,935,000	12,163,000
Cost of road and equipment	18,476,000	23,096,000
Miscellaneous assets, supplies, balances, &c	908,000	1,669,000
Undivided earnings not marked off	......	1,098,000

The income account has been charged for construction, expenditures for new work and equipments, as follows:

In 1862	$970,000	In 1864 to 1867	$2,382,000
In 1863	1,517,000		
In all			$4,869,000
Bonds paid off			372,000
The balance remaining to credit of account			1,098,000
Shows that income has paid part of the bonds and provided for construction, &c., in the six years			$6,339,000
Add cash dividends since 1863			3,810,000
Total net income			$10,149,000
On an increased capital of	$5,250,000		
And a decr'd outstanding debt	772,000		—$4,478,000

The condition of the line and equipment is excellent in comparison with any road west of the Alleghanies, and the property which represents the increased investment is shown by the comparison in part:

	1862.	1867.
Main line, miles	468	468
Second track and siding, miles	34	105
Engines	110	199
Cars (passenger)	69	119
Cars (freight and express)	1,304	2,746

Meantime the whole line has been relaid with new or re-rolled iron and new ties, cost all charged to current expenses.

	1862.	1867.
Gross earnings	$3,734,000	$7,242,000
Gross expenses	1,878,000	4,863,000
Net earnings	1,856,000	2,379,000
Receipts per mile of road	7,978	15,480
Expenses per cent. of receipts	50.29	67.15
Mileage	2,694,000	5,037,000
Passengers carried one mile	45,311,000	82,376,000
Tons freight carried one mile	126,000,000	228,790,000
Both passengers and tons one mile	171,358,000	311,167,000

Many more figures might be added, but the foregoing are near enough for exactness. They serve to show that even for the "bad year 1867" the $5,000,000 increased net investment enhanced the earning power of the capital, and that the cost of the road stands par in gold on the Company's books.

By the following it will be seen that the earnings during the first four months of 1868 are net $966,000, or just about the whole year's interest on debt and the annual contribution to Sinking Fund:

Earnings compared for	1867.	1868.
Jan. 1 to April 30	$2,286,000	$2,569,000
Expenses	1,601,000	1,603,000
Increase in net earnings, 4 months, 1868		280,000

Compared with other Roads:

	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.	Miles.	Cost per Mile.
Michigan Central	$8,070,666	$7,268,989	285	$53,823
Michigan Southern	10,646,200	9,138,640	524	37,566
Illinois Central	23,392,300	10,544,500	708	47,933
Chicago and N. W	28,021,611	18,251,000	1,152	38,431
Rock Island	9,100,000	8,6[illegible]	452	37,964
Fort Wayne	11,500,000	12,568,500	468	51,428

NOTE.—The earnings of the above Roads *per mile* for the first quarter of 1868, Jan. 1 to March 31, were as follows:

Michigan Central	$3,419	Northwest	$2,082
Michigan Southern	2,084	Rock Island	2,053
Illinois Central	2,002	Fort Wayne	3,832

The return for the Bank of England for the week ending May 13 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,107,691	Increase	£5,986
Public deposits	5,774,277	Increase	645,950
Other deposits	20,061,034	Decrease	148,011
Government Securities	13,277,696	No change.	
Other Securities	19,390,487	Increase	152,083
Notes unemployed	10,015,115	Increase	235,835

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,978,430, being a decrease of £476,455; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,291,388, showing a decrease of £11,604 when compared with the previous return.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France, published on the 14th, show the following changes, as compared with the last returns:

Cash in hand	Increase	Fr. 5,333,000
Bills	Increase	5,200,100
Treasury	Increase	4,250,000
Private accounts	Increase	10,100,000
Notes	Decrease	13,600,000
Advances	Decrease	1,200,000

With the increase now shown, the total of coin and bullion is no less than the equivalent of about $231,865,000 American Gold.

An adjourned meeting of the Bondholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at 3:30 P. M. to-morrow afternoon in the Government Stock Room of the Stock Exchange, on New-street, to hear the report of their Committee.

The Rock Island Election.

The effort now being made by the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, to secure the exercise of one of the rights secured by the charter, namely, that of holding annual meetings and of electing their own trustees, involves principles of great importance. If, whenever Directors of a corporation have lost the confidence of their constituents, and know and feel that they will be ejected from office as soon as the stockholders can meet—they can keep themselves in office and prevent the stockholders from holding an election by procuring from the Legislature an act indefinitely postponing the election—if we say such a thing can be done, it would be as well, that it should be known at once. We don't believe that Directors can keep themselves in office by any such device as that—nor do we believe that any act of any Legislature containing provisions such as those which are contained in the act of the Iowa Legislature, relating to the Rock Island Company, can or will be supported when brought before the Court. At all events we want to see the thing tried, and no better opportunity for giving the question a full investigation can be found than that offered by the efforts of the Rock Island stockholders to secure an election on the day fixed by the charter. The committee of stockholders, under whose direction this movement has been made and who offer to receive the proxies of stockholders, are men of integrity, character and position, and we are glad that the matter has been placed in such good, safe and reliable hands. The character of these gentlemen is a guaranty that none but honorable and fair means will be used to secure success, and that at the same time they will persist in their efforts and will not be intimidated or deterred from doing what they believe is a public duty by any such considerations as those alluded to in the card issued by JOHN F. TRACY and EBENEZER COOK. In this card TRACY and his colleagues state that there will be no election of the Rock Island Company this year, because, forsooth, the Legislature of Iowa has so declared, and an injunction has also, say they, been issued which prevents the directors from holding one. Without stopping to do more than to notice the fact, that, as we understand it, there is nothing in the Iowa act which prevents the stockholders from holding the annual stockholders' meeting, and that the directors have refused to call one. It must strike every one as strange that Mr. TRACY should be so eager in this instance to carry out this Iowa act. If the act had not been procured by TRACY and those acting in complicity with him, and if the act had not been particularly agreeable to him and his associates, we do not think that so much readiness and anxiety would have been exhibited by TRACY and his party to support and carry into effect this Iowa law. If TRACY were not directly and specially interested in maintaining this Iowa law, he would or certainly should have been one of the first to array himself against it and contest it.

If he did his duty, he should now be aiding the stockholders in their efforts to carry the validity of that law to a judicial determination. We have been told that so eager were TRACY and his associates to make the Iowa law binding, and so apprehensive were they that the act would not go into effect by reason of an omission to file the acceptance, which the act requires shall be filed in the proper office in a certain number of days, that these parties, after going into the interior of Iowa and holding a secret meeting and going through certain forms of acceptance, actually procured from the Legislature of Iowa a second act declaring that what they had done should be deemed an acceptance—all this to force on the Company an act which it is conceded by all contains provisions prejudicial to the Company and its stockholders, and which no Director only desirous of promoting the interests of the corporation would have accepted. How happened it that Mr. TRACY and the Directors of the Company were found in Iowa to be served with the injunction to which he refers? He (TRACY) used to be in New-York, and was to be seen daily in Wall-street. Why has he gone to Iowa and there intrenched himself? Why has he not been seen in Chicago the last 60 days? This great road has its principal office in New-York and its principal depot in Chicago, and its road extending from one end of Illinois to another. Why cannot TRACY, the President, and COOK, the Secretary of this Corporation make their appearance in the State of New-York or Illinois? Is it because they have violated the injunctions issued out of our State Court and the United States Court in Illinois? We fear from what we hear that TRACY has not dared to show his face in this State or Illinois for some such reason. Strange, then, that TRACY, who has not hitherto, if our information be true, hesitated to violate injunctions where they conflicted with his views and interests, should now be so particular lest an injunction of an Iowa Court should be violated by an Illinois corporation holding an election. If it be true that TRACY and his associates are exiles from the home of the corporation they represent, and that they are seeking to perpetuate their power by means which we consider unworthy, we hope and trust that the stockholders will remove them. Whatever may be the result of the election, we hope that it will be held, and that the stockholders will not be intimidated or deterred from their purpose by any such considerations as are contained in the card of Mr. TRACY. We understand that this election will not involve the consideration of any question connected with the extension of the road to Council Bluffs. The propriety of that extension is conceded, and such may be regarded as the settled policy of the Company. The only thing, in fact, involved in this election, is whether stockholders are entitled to meet and investigate the conduct of the Directors, who are their servants; whether they have the right to select those who are to manage their property, or whether such managers may by the aid of a friendly and facile Legislature, perpetuate their term of office and defy the owners of the property.

HEAVY STOCKHOLDERS.

Internal Revenue Decision.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT, KENTUCKY,
Louisville, May 4, 1868.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner Internal Revenue:

SIR—There is a phase of the tobacco trade to which my attention has very frequently been called lately by dealers and others, which, if it continues to grow, will materially affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco.

There are parties attending the auction sales where tobacco is sold daily by the hogshead, who purchase choice hogsheads of leaf tobacco, and select from same the samples best fitted for consumption in the condition of leaf. These samples are assorted and the portions selected are laid carefully in square boxes, holding twenty-five and fifty pounds in each box. This tobacco is sold through the country as natural leaf, and it is natural leaf.

I suppose it is in most cases moistened somewhat, in order that it may be packed in a smooth and handsome condition, and look well when offered for sale, but this is about all, except that in some cases the box in packing may be placed under a common wooden press.

The District-Attorney is of opinion that it would be difficult to maintain before the Court that the simple preparation which I have described should be held as a manufacture of tobacco, and thus the parties be held for license and tax under the provisions of the law. In all cases where parties have applied for permission to do the particular business herein described, I have pointed out the danger to which they would be exposed under existing laws, and I have warned them against the consequences.

Still, I am informed that the business is a growing one, and that in many parts of the country the natural leaf is offered for sale and consumption with the slight preparation which I have described, and that in this manner the natural leaf tobacco is largely taking the place of the manufactured article. Some dealers in this city have suggested that in the new law regulating the tax and sale of manufactured tobacco a clause might be inserted prohibiting the sale of natural leaf in boxes or otherwise in less quantities than 25 pounds at any one time.

At any rate the trade are desirous that some provision be inserted in the law that shall, if possible, prevent the sale of leaf tobacco in its natural condition, so as to prevent its becoming a substitute for manufactured tobacco in the consumption and trade of the country.

Very respectfully, EDGAR NEEDHAM,
Assessor Fifth District, Kentucky.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1868.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 4th inst., I have to say that there is no tax on unmanufactured tobacco, that is, tobacco in the natural leaf, not sweetened, stemmed or butted, twisted, pressed, or otherwise prepared to be consumed.

The law imposes a tax on tobacco of all descriptions, which is manufactured or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed. In the manufacture of tobacco ordinarily the natural leaf is subjected to various processes of stemming, butting, sweetening, sweating, pressing, &c., &c., and for this purpose, different machines and instruments for cutting, pressing, &c., are employed; but the law clearly does not contemplate any very extended mode of preparation or any very radical change of the natural leaf in order to render the tobacco liable to tax.

Tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed, sweetened or otherwise prepared, is made liable to a tax of thirty cents per pound.

It must be admitted that this is a very slight preparation, merely twisted by hand, merely reduced into a condition to be used. There is no cutting or pressing with machines or instruments required, no sweating or sweetning process. All that is required is that the leaf shall be reduced into a condition to be smoked or chewed.

"Reduced from leaf" can only mean in this connection, bringing the leaf into a state or condition to be consumed. The leaf is not required to be broken or cut by any machine or instrument, nor are different leaves required to be pressed or united into a plug, or twist, or otherwise. The tobacco prepared and put up in the manner described in your letter is unquestionably in "a condition to be consumed."

I have a letter before me from R. H. CARNAHAN, Assessor of the Seventh Collection District, Illinois, informing me that the Collector of that district has just seized 700 pounds of this tobacco, shipped from Louisville. He informs me that this tobacco is billed as "smoking and chewing tobacco;" that it is sold to merchants, who retail it to consumers, and that it is consumed in that state or condition. It is unquestionably true that the tobacco put up and sold in the manner described is not intended for further process of manufacture. It is sold for consumption, having been reduced into a condition to be consumed. All the facts in the case warrant this conclusion.

The selection of the leaf, the preparation, the mode of putting up, the fact that it is billed to purchasers as "smoking and chewing tobacco," and the additional fact that the tobacco is actually consumed by purchasers who smoke and chew it.

This being the case, you are instructed to treat parties preparing, putting up, and selling leaf tobacco reduced into a condition to be consumed, as manufacturers of tobacco, and all tobacco so put up you will require to be inspected and returned for taxation when sold or removed, at rate of 30 cents per pound.

Yours, respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
EDGAR NEEDHAM, U. S. Assessor, Louisville, Ky.

Transfers of Real Estate—May 26.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, w. s., 87.3 ft. n. of Bond-st., 17.8x55.11x7.9x25x24.9x105.8	$20,000
Houston-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Mangin-st., 20x75	8,075
Mott-st., e. s., No. 158, 20x90	nom.
Varick-st., e. s., No. 62, 25x100, ⅓ share	4,500
6th-st., s. s., 323 ft. e. of Av. C., 25x110.8x34.1x13.8x9.1x97	8,000
16th-st., s. s., 175.6 ft. w. of Av. B., 5x103.3	6,250
22d-st., n. s., 334.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.2x49.4	14,500
23d-st., s. s., 171.4 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.9x⅓ block	7,000
27th-st., n. s., 255.2 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.10x98.9	3,000
27th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x⅓ blk.	5,000
30th-st., s. s., 277 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x98.9	13,440
36th-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, referee's sale	25,750
42d-st., s. s., 306 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x98.9	28,000
45th-st., n. s., 125 ft. n. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	11,000
47th-st., s. s., 41 ft. e. of 6th-av., 19x70	30,000
48th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 5x100.5	7,000
51st-st., s. s., 277.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.8x90.4x19.3x98.10	11,000
54th-st., n. s., 213.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10x½ block	20,000
54th-st., n. s., 264 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.10x100.5	20,000
55th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x130x14.10x10.5x139.11	2,200
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x100.5	18,925
78th and 79th sts., 175 ft. and 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 2 gore lots	400
82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., lot No. 922, Bloomingdale tract map of October, 1826	2,000
8th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.8	2,450
106th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	1,500
109th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.8	1,700
118th-st., w. s., 190 ft. e. of 4th-av., 5x100.10	5,000
2d-av., e. s., 111 ft. n. of 120th-st., 20x100	9,500
7th-av., w. s., 112.6 ft. n. of 48th-st., 12x161.9x49.4x173	30,000
8th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 25x100	16,000
Lots Nos. 190, 291, 292 and 293, "Benson property" map, (not located or described in deed)	8,000

Leases Recorded.

3d-st., No. 178, store, &c., 3 years, per year	$600
8th-st., No. 10, store, &c., 3 years, per year	80
3d-av. and 57th-st., n. w. corner, 4 years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., lot No. 255; no description	$4,425
Court-st., w. s., 13.6 ft. n. of Schemerhorn-st., 18.9x43.7	11,000
Duffield and Willoughby sts., n. e. corner, 20x94	11,800
Ellery-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Throop-av., 27.9x52.7x25x38.4x38.4½x25	600
Front-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	300
Front-st., s. s., 52.5 ft. w. of Garrison-st., 27x95	10,750
Graham-st., e. s., 116 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x91.5	700
Graham-st., e. s., 96 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x91.5	700
Graham-st., e. s., 489.10 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 75.11x25x75.10x25	670
Henry-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Pacific-st., 25x100	7,500
Herkimer st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Troy-av., 40x100	4,500
Ivy-st., e. s., 330 ft. n. of Central-av., 20x100	150
Johnson and Stanton sts., n. e. corner, 100x100	10,500
Keap-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Lee-av., 44x100	6,000
Margaretta-st. and Evergreen-av., s. w. cor., 40x95	550
Margaretta-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 20x200	400
Monroe-place, e. s., 233 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 22x100	26,000
Navy-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-st., 16.8x100	16,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 153.2 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x142.2½	650
Quincy-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	4,500
Rodney-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20x100	10,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20x100	10,150
Sullivan-st., s. w. s., 165.10 ft. s. e. of Richards-st., 21.10x100	575
Wilson-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of Lee-av., 18.9x100	7,000
1st-st., e. s., 44.10 ft. n. of South 9th-st., 110.5x24x116.4x23.7	7,250
4th and North 7th sts., n. e. cor., 40x80	3,225
4th and North 6th sts., n. w. cor., 25x80	8,500
South 9th-st., n. s., 96.3 ft. e. of 7th-st., 20.1½x90.3	1,200
21st-st., lot No. 418, Story's map, (8th Ward)	1,200
Brooklyn-av. and Dean-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	2,500
Carleton and Willoughby avs., n. w. cor., 24.0⅝x82.9x7.1x85.11	8,000
Evergreen-av., n. e. s., 40 ft. s. e. of Wierfield-st., 60x100	735
Harrison-av. and Bartlett-st., s. e. cor., two lots	5,500
Kent-av., w. s., 96 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x91	800
Kent-av., w. s., 116 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x91.5	800
Lee-av., n. e. s., 58.4 ft. n. w. of Wilson-st., 16.8x85.7	10,800
Park-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 75x200	1,400
3d-av. and 13th-st., s. e. corner, 97.10x100	4,600
Lots Nos. 59 and 60; map Hunter's Fly Farm	2,000
Lot No. 175; Meserole map	850

Leases Recorded.

Summit and Columbia sts., n. e. corner, store, &c., 3 years, per year	$2,000

Bushwick.

Lot No. 113, indefinite	$1,070

Flatbush.

Webber-st. and Canarsie-av., s. e. corner, 1 plot	$13,110

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grove-st., w. s., 79 ft. w. of York-st., 27x100	$8,800
Jersey-av., e. s., 46 ft. n. of South 8th-st., 16x100	3,450
Railroad-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Gilbert-st., 20x61	2,500

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., e. s., 138 ft. n. of 6th-st., 18x75	$7,500
Garden-st., w. s., 95 ft. n. of 7th-st., 46x100	23,333
Meadow and 15th sts., n. e. cor., 22x115	2,000
Clinton-av., e. s., Moreau estate, 25x100	1,750

Hudson City.

Beach-st., near Jersey City Water Works, 25x100	$425
Monmouth-st. and Bergenwood-av., s. e. cor., 75x114	750
Newark-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Pierce-av., 75x100	1,200
Paterson-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Pierce-av., 25x100	450
Webster-av., lot No. 55, 25x100	575
Webster-av., lot No. 56, 25x100	575

Bergen.

Steuben-st., J. J. Phillips' premises, 50x100	$3,400
Washington-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Maple-st., 25x100	5,000
Lots Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, Landrine & Decker map, each 25x167	
Also lot No. 16 on said map	3,000

Bayonne.

Oakland-av., n. s., 345 ft. w. of Woodlawn-av., 43x190	$5,960
Oakland-av., n. s., indefinite locality, 43x90	1,300

Newark.

Orange-st., n. s., near J. Vanderpoel, 20x100	$1,300
Mount Pleasant-av., n. w. cor. Park-st., lot 34x100	6,500

Orange.

Burnside-st., s. s., 33 ft. n. of Washington-st., 56x130	$300
Jefferson-st., e. s., lot 50x150	2,600
Steuben-st., e. s., n. e. cor. of Orange-st., lot 26x42	700

Plainfield.

Division-st., s. e. cor. 8th-st., 4-5 acres	$900
7th-st., Drake's cor., house and lot, 1-5 acre	4,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 26, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	22	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,805	Malt, bushels	500
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	62	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	35
Wheat, bushels	9,431	Lard, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	8,280	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	10
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	2,437

ASHES—Have been quiet at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 47c.@49c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request, including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been less movement in this line, though with quite moderate supplies available, prices have been generally well maintained. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's

Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ℔ pair.

CANDLES—Have been in light demand but steady, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights. Plain Sperm at 45c.@46c., and Patent do., 55c.@58c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates. Rosendale at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been sparingly dealt in since our last at uniform prices, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Lagunyra, 16c.@17¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15¾c.; Domingo, 14¾c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—There has been rather more doing in this line, but at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported of 1,091 bales, including 559 bales to spinners, and 532 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	26	26
Good Ordinary	27¾	27¾
Low Middling	29	29¼
Middling	30	30¾
Good Middling	32	32¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,051
Receipts last week	4,067
Receipts preceding week	4,702
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	340,391
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	566,913
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	5,092
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	209,842
Exports since Sept. 1	361,866
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand	70,000

Movements in Cotton at the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the sea ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 2,118,500
Receipts same time 1866–7 1,732,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,331,988
Receipts preceding corresponding year 2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates 1,592,500
Exports same time 1866–7 1,324,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year 1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates 165,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867 ..... 305 000

EGGS—Have been plenty and heavy at from 19¼c @21¾c. ℔ dozen; demand moderate.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Continue in moderate demand at uniform prices.

FEATHERS—Rule dull, but steady. Live Geese, 80c.@85c. ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in fair request and firm at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ℔ box.

FISH—There has been less doing in the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 12 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 50; No. 2 do., $17 50@$20; No. 3 do., $10 75@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring, 30c.@43c. for Scale, and 22½c.@25c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in fair demand, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ℔ box; Currants at 11c.@11¾c.; Almonds at 13c.@35c., and Figs at 12½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, and quoted decidedly cheaper, especially the low and medium grades, for which there has been very little call, while some holders have been eager to realize, chiefly on speculative account. Sales have been reported during our last of 7,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$8 80; very interior to fair ordinary extra State at $9@$9 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 50@$10 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 60@$10 30 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$8 80
Extra State	9 00@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan	9 00@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 60@10 30
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 30@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 30@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@16 50

Southern Flour continues inactive and drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $9 70@$10 90 for poor to fair, and $10 50@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales have been reported of 1,275 sacks at $11@$13 75 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $8 20@$10 10 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand at $5 80@$6 90 for Jersey, $5 70@$6 60 for Western, $5 50 for City, $5 for Fairfax, $6 10 for Calcric, and $6 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand at lower and irregular prices. The export inquiry has been checked by the unfavorable foreign news. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 46,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; No. 1 Spring, $2 30@$2 32; No. 2 Spring, $2 21@$2 23; Amber State, $2 75; and White California, $2 90 per bushel. Corn has been in less request at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels at $1 03½@$1 10, chiefly at $1 09½@$1 10 for New Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 17@$1 19½ for Old Mixed Western in store; $1 16@$1 19 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 14@$1 19 for White Western and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 7,600 bushels at $2 04@$2 06 ℔ bushel; market heavy. Barley has been scarce and quiet; prices have been altogether nominal. Barley Malt, 10,700 bushels changed hands at $2 25@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Oats have been quiet to-day; very light offerings have been reported, particularly afloat; prices have been a little unsettled. There has been little call for lots in store, which have been slightly depressed. We quote Western at 68c. afloat, and 86½c.@87c., in store, ℔ bushel; sales 31,000 bushels. The business of the past fortnight in Breadstuffs in Mark Lane, Liverpool, is noticed thus: "The market for the low and medium grades of Flour has been quite variable and dull since our last report—occasioned, in a measure, by the unfavorable state of the trade in England, (where fine weather and free supplies were having a depressing tendency,) and also by the material decline in Wheat here and at the West, which increases our stock by enabling millers to manufacture more freely and with a better prospect of remuneration. Family brands of all descriptions are firmly held, and for many of them an advance is required, in view of the extremely light supplies throughout the country and the inability to procure the quality of Wheat required for their manufacture. For California the inquiry is limited—choice and desirable brands are taken to the neglect of inferior grades—prices are lower for all kinds and somewhat irregular. Various causes have combined to depress the trade in Wheat, among which is the unexpected decline in England, consequent upon fine weather, (notwithstanding their known deficiency,) and our free receipts at the seaboard, together with the favorable prospects for the coming crop. The shipments have been large, as will be seen by tables below, but have been checked of late by the firmness of holders. Our quotations are materially reduced to meet present values. Rye is inactive and dull. Indian Corn has declined materially, and is considerably lower on the fortnight—the export trade is fairly active, but there is a fair home demand, with some inquiry for speculation. The wet weather retards planting and portends a backward season. The export clearances for the fortnight past consist of: To Great Britian and Ireland, 10,332 bbls. Flour, 765,734 bushels Wheat, 174 892 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 8,184 bbls. Flour, 30,060 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 23,636 bushels Rye; to South America, 4,137 bbls. Flour; to all other ports, 19,342 bbls. Flour, 109 bbls. Rye Flour, 7,072 bbls. Corn Meal, 12,080 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Oats and 2,967 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 42,995 bbls. Flour, 109 bbls. Rye Flour, 7,072 bbls. Corn Meal, 795,803 bushels Wheat, 191,872 bushels Corn, 23,636 bushels Rye, 400 bushels Oats, 2,967 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britian and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, May 22, 1868	339,149	6,338,448	5,053,038
New-Orleans, May 11 1868	303	14,779	430,854
Philadelphia, May 11, 1868	20,143	58,288	634,197
Baltimore, May 11, 1868	1,297		423 886
Boston, May 11, 1868	18,863	27,080	2,700
California, April 28, 1868	39,715	4,988,562	
Other Ports, May 16, 1868	32,499	77,224	81,703
Total	459,969	11,524,369	8,626,168
To about same period, 1867	1,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
To about same period, 1866	126,573	1,198,968	7,246,379
To about same period, 1865	101,873	1,602,813	114,459

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to May 22, 1868	50,564	226,174	314,516	37,456
Other Ports, to latest dates	14,717	16,193	26,188	17,180
Total	65,301	592,367	340,764	54,636
To about same period, 1867	2,183	152,902	74,407	10,380
To about same period, 1866	4,227	245,851	60,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	15,801		91,484	11,485

HAY—North River Bale has been in better supply and less request to-day and steady at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is in less demand at 75c.@ 80c. for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive and heavy, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@ 35c., and Foreign at 20c.@40c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice 35c.@40c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 26c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been dull since our last, but have been quite firm in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Lights, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughterand Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaugnter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 28c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, ill weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough heavy, 41c.@45c., casa, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in limited request at $1 10 for Common and $2 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in fair demand at steady prices. Eastern Spruce and Pine $19@$21 ℔ 1,000 feet.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand, but firm in price, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c. @60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in quite moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$4 87; Rosin at $3@$11 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12½@$4 25; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.@76c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15 @$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 60; Red Oil at 75c.@ $1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 16; Olive, $2 50 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING MAY 25.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil has ruled quiet since our last. The transactions embrace 50 bbls. Sperm at $2; 95 do. do. of inferior quality at $1 95 ℔ gallon, and 1,285 bbls. Northern Whale, in parcels, ex-ships *Solent* and *Centurian*, reported at 75c. ℔ gallon for all manufactures.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone
From Jan. 1 to May 25, '68	10,782	43,482	701,794
Same time last year	12.879	51.693	671,300
Exports for the week ending May 25, 1868	136	.....	213,393
Previously	6,171	6.688	
From Jan. 1 to date	6,207	6,688	213,393
Same time last year	11,636	9,767	247,400

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Is in rather more request at 13c.@13¼c. for Crude in bulk; 18c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c. @34c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week 72,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 2,000 pieces 56x60, 7¼c.; 2,500 pieces 56x60, 7¾c.; 5,500 pieces 56x60, 7¾c.; 5,000 pieces 64x64, 8¼c., common; 5,000 pieces 64x64, 8¾c., standard; 13,000 pieces 64x64, 8¾c., standard; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 9c., 10 days extra; 10.000 pieces 64x64, 9c., 30 days extra; 11,000 pieces 64x64, 9c., 60 days extra.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $28 62@$28 75, closing at $28 65, cash, regular, for New Western Mess; $27 87@ $28 for old Mess; $24 37@$24 50, for Prime Mess; $27 50@$27 62 for Thin Mess; $23@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull and heavy. Sales speak to 130 pkgs. at 16¼c.@18c. for Hams, and 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been inactive and heavy; sales 100 boxes at 14¼c. for Cumberland Cut, 15¾c. for Short Rib, and 17c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., at 13¾c.@ 19¾c., for poor to very choice, the latter rate for small lots ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@ $15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and heavy, including Prime Mess at $32 50@ $36 50 and India Mess at $32 50@$40 ℔ tierce; sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams rule dull at $31@$34 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter has been plenty, and quite heavy, on a limited inquiry, at 25c.@35c. for State, and 25c.@30c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 9c.@17c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive, including Carolina at $10 87@$11 75, and Rangoon at $9 75@$10 12 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in demand and steady, including Castile at 16¾c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¾c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been in light request, including Mace at 92½c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@ 89c.; Cassia at 22c.@23c.; Cloves at 24c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19½c.@20c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in rather more demand, but weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c. @13¾c ℔ lb.; and 245 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@ 14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@ 12 3-16c., chiefly at 12¼c.; 80,000 lbs. Stearine at 18¾c.@19¼c.; 105,000 lbs. do., seller's and buyer's options, June delivery, at 19¼c.@19½c.; also 54,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@12c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand and firm, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65. Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 65c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices, including Kentucky Lugs at 7c.@9¼c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@14¾c.; Good Leaf, 12¾c.@16¼c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 6c.@ 8½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; fine wrappers, 15c.@30c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5¾c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ℔ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 90c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@ $1 10. *Para*—L. cut, 82c.@82½c.; IL cut, $1 05@ $1 10; average lots, 90c.@92½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured* Tobacco—Common and Medium, 17½c. @22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb. Sales, since our last, 250 hds. Kentucky at 8c.@17c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 7,500 bushels Grain, by sail, at 4½d.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer; 1,000 bushels do. to Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 7¾d. ℔ bushel. For Bristol, 15,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7d. ℔ bushel. For Buenos Ayres, a vessel with Lumber at $20 ℔ 1,000 feet.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

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FRENCH TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEdiately for a young ladies' boarding school, a French lady to take charge of classes in that language; best references required. Further particulars made known on application. Address Mrs. and Miss PERKINS' SCHOOL, New-London, Conn.

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A RECENT GRADUATE OF AMHERST College desires to give private instruction in the classics, mathematics, or English branches. Address A. A. SPEAR, Post Office Box No. 805.

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First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
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Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE A MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. A furniture at a bargain, for cash; magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with reps or hair-cloth, $75, $90, $100, $125 and $150; also, great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, book-cases, mirrors, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGE-ly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well-assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MAY 11, PROBABLY NEAR City Hall, small MEMORANDUM BOOK, with notes concerning the Railroad Survey, of no value except to owner. Whoever will return it to DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND—MONDAY, ON BOSTON DOCK, A valise; the owner can have same by proving property. Apply at No. 248 Hudson-st., store. W. F. DELLEGAR.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and their sertainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 30,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper institute.

REMOVALS.

DEFIANCE FIRE AND BURGLAR Proof Safe Salesroom removed from No. 63 Murray-st. to safe works No. 62 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington. A large assortment of new and second-hand safes for sale. Orders received at office, second floor, No. 63 Cedar-st. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as nurse to an invalid lady, or how I shall understands her business perfectly; is a good seamstress; a nice home and a good family preferable to high wages; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 231 East 37th-st., near 3d-av., three flights of stairs, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse; has taken care of children for the past nine years; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to take care of children and do chamberwork and washing; is a good plain sewer and willing to go in the country; has good reference; can be seen at her parents. No. 292 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days; first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, creams, pastries, jellies, meats and soups; is an excellent baker of bread and buscuit; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 147 Union-st., South Brooklyn, first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit, and is willing to assist in the chamberwork; is willing and obliging; the best of City and country reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1119 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to take care of children and do upstairs work; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class cook, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; a chamberman and nursing; good City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, for two days, No. 206 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and buscuit and understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish and game; has the best of reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress; understands flutings and cannot go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 West 25th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to wait on a lady and dress hair, or to attend children and do light chamberwork; has good references, and prefers the country. Apply at No. 32 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of work; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st, near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL —A situation as laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; no objection to light chamberwork; three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would take care of children. No objection to City or country. City references. Call, for two days, at No. 427 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and boys' clothing; is a good shirtmaker. Call at No. 8 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or would have no objection to fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 127 East 19th-st., two doors from Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation as housekeeper in a private family, or to wait on an invalid lady; would travel to Europe; ten years' reference from last situation. Address for one week Miss J. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as professional cook in a private family; wishes to go to the country; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and excellent washer and ironer, or would take a laundress's place; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 333 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, and is willing to go to the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 806 8th-st., near Avenue D., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for one day at No. 247 East 29th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a small private family; has the best of City reference, four years, from her present employer; has no objection to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 29th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW without any charge, a situation as ladies' maid; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing; can do up lace; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen with her employer at Parlor No. 70 New-York Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children. Will not object going to the country. Call or address No. 165 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL—A situation as cook, and to assast in the washing and ironing; has five year's City reference; last employer can be seen; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 168 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A situation as nurse for a reliable Protestant woman, who has lived with her for ten years, and is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth. Apply for two days at No. 35 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, to get the washing of a few more ladies and gentlemen at her own house; has no objection to go out by the day. The best City reference. Call, all this week, at No. 344 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 261 West 35th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; willing and obliging; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is a good seamstress; understands the care of grown children; willing and obliging; City or country; good references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook in a private family; no objections to go to the country for the Summer; satisfactory reference can be given. Apply at No. 231 East 37th-st., third floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the best of reference from her last employer. 113 West 31st-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as a good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and excellent washer and ironer, or would take a laundress's place; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 333 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WHITE COCKADE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, J. B. Polk, J. C. Williamson, W. J. Leonard, B. Durand, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LOST. Characters by Messrs. John Dyott, G. C. Boniface, Charles Hale, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. G. G. Boniface, Miss Lillie Eldridge and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. SOR TERESA. Leading character by Mme. Ristori.
EVENING—ADIEU PANIERS, VENDANGES SONT FAITES. Benefit of Mlle. Alix Fernat.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ALL HALLOW EVE and LATEST FROM NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
OLIVER, THE GOLD BEATER. Leading character by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

MADISON-SQUARE HALL.
No. 954 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT. An address by Hon. Horace Greeley, singing by Miss Hauck and Sig. Errani, and Readings by "Doesticks" and "Ald. Rooney."

METHODIST CHURCH.
Forsyth-st., near Division-st.
CONCERT. Artists—Mr. W. S. Hill, Mr. J. G. Pearson, Mr. D. Stanton, the Tremaine Brothers, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate convened at the usual hour yesterday, the galleries being filled with spectators, who had assembled in anticipation of witnessing the close of the Impeachment trial. After prayer and reading of the journal, a notification was sent to the House that the Senate was ready to proceed, and soon after the Managers and other members of that body entered and took their accustomed seats. Mr. WILLIAMS submitted an order rescinding the order relative to taking the vote on the articles. The Chief Justice decided that the objection made to its reception was fatal to it, but the Senate overruled his decision, and the resolution was taken up. Mr. CONKLING proposed as an amendment an order directing that the vote on the final articles be taken immediately, which was rejected. Senator MORRILL, of Maine, proposed an adjournment to June 23, and Senator ROSS suggested to Sept. 1. The Chief Justice decided the motion out of order, and the Senate overruled the decision. On the motion to adjourn to June 23 the vote was a tie, when the Chief Justice declared it lost. Several other motions were made and rejected, after which Mr. WILLIAMS' motion to change the order of voting on the articles was carried. After several propositions to adjourn had been rejected, a motion to take the vote on the second article prevailed. That article was then read and the vote taken, resulting in a verdict of not guilty—yeas 35, nays 19—the negative votes being the same as on the eleventh article. The vote was then taken on the third article with a like result. The Chief Justice announced the result, and a judgment of acquittal of the President on the eleventh, second and third articles was ordered to be entered on the journal. Senator WILLIAMS then moved for the adjournment of the Court *sine die*, which was carried by yeas 34, nays 16, and the Chief Justice declared the Court adjourned without day.

CONGRESS.

At the conclusion of the impeachment trial the President *pro tem.* called the Senate to order for the transaction of legislative business. Mr. ANTHONY rose to a question of privilege, and denied most emphatically the newspaper reports to the effect that the Chief Justice had attempted to influence his vote on the impeachment charges. Mr. WILLEY made a similar explanation. Mr. JOHNSON ridiculed the report that had been widely circulated relative to the Chief Justice trying, in conjunction with several Senators, to organize a new political party. Mr. FESSENDEN denied the reports relative to his having dined with Mr. CHASE, and also regarding the formation of a new party; and declared that he had always been in favor of General GRANT. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information as to why there was not a sufficient naval force cruising in the vicinity of Port au Prince to protect American commerce from the outrages perpetrated by the Haytian Government. A resolution tendering thanks to the British Admiral PHILLEMON for the services he had rendered there, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House, having in custody CHARLES W. WOOLEY, charged with contempt, in refusing to testify before the Impeachment Managers relative to the alleged bribing of Senators. Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the arraignment of the prisoner. The Speaker then asked him what excuse he could give for refusing to answer the questions put to him, and also if he was now willing to answer them. The prisoner submitted a document in answer, setting forth that he did not know his offence, that he had not been able to obtain a copy of the Managers' report, and alleging that he had answered all the questions the Managers had a right to ask. Pending the proceedings in Mr. WOOLLEY's case the Members of the House proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial. On their return, Mr. ELDRIDGE raised the point of order that by the action of the Senate the Managers of Impeachment ceased to exist, and that consequently no further proceedings should be taken against Mr. WOOLLEY. The Speaker decided that the prisoner was arraigned for contempt of the order of the House, and that no action of the Senate could affect him. The questions were then repeated to Mr. WOOLLEY, and an immediate answer demanded. He thereupon submitted another lengthy document, asserting that he had answered all questions pertinent to the investigation with which the Committee was charged, and had only declined to answer such as referred to his private business, claiming the right to so refuse, and disclaiming an intended disrespect to the House. He also denied having had in his possession or used money for the purpose of corruptly influencing the vote on the impeachment charges. Mr. BUTLER submitted a resolution authorizing the Managers to continue the investigation regarding the corruption charges against members of the Senate, and after considerable debate the resolution was agreed to. Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to detain Mr. WOOLLEY in close custody until he shall purge himself of contempt. After considerable debate the resolution was agreed to, yeas 81, nays 27, and Mr. WOOLLEY was taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The House went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the Indian Appropriation bill, and soon after adjourned.

EUROPE.

The commission appointed by Parliament to examine into the condition of the English laws on the subject of naturalization and expatriation, has been formed, with Lord CLARENDON as President. Mr. FORSTER and Mr. HARCOURT are members.

Marshal NIEL declares the Chassepot rifle to be the best in use, and announces that all the infantry of the French army are now supplied with this weapon.

Prussia has decided to commence disarming, and has ordered a reduction of the Landwehr.

The naturalization treaty negotiated by Mr. BANCROFT with Bavaria has been signed.

MICHAEL BARRETT, *alias* Jackson, was yesterday morning hanged at Newgate.

A formidable revolt is reported in the Turkish province of Bosnia. Troops have been sent from Constantinople to repress it.

The steamships *Hammonia* and *Scotia*, with mail advices to May 17, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

The State Senate and Court of Appeals met in joint session at Albany yesterday, for the trial of ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner, on the impeachment charges presented against him by the Assembly. The required oath having been administered to the members of the Court, the counsel for the defence objected to Senator SANDFORD on the ground that he, as Chairman of the Canal Investigating Committee, had prejudged the case. The Court overruled the objection, deeming the presence of Mr. SANDFORD necessary to the validity of the Court. He was instructed, however, that he could withhold his vote on all questions if he chose. A motion to quash the fourth article, relative to letting contracts without having previously advertised them, led to a discussion which was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

JOHN SHEA was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for eight years, in Springfield, Mass., for having killed his mother in that city last Winter. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter.

The robbers who recently ran away with the locomotive and Adams' Express car from a train on the Jeffersonville and Cincinnatti Railroad, and subsequently robbed the express safes, realized $97,000 by their daring operation. A portion of the plunder was in Government bonds and greenbacks of large denominations, the numbers of which may lead to their recovery.

Two ladies, while rowing on Black Creek, near Cavendish, Vt., approached too near the dam, and becoming alarmed attempted to save themselves by jumping overboard. They were both carried over the dam and drowned.

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening, at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Hon. WM. LAMBEER presiding. Mr. C. C. PINCKNEY offered resolutions indorsing the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX, after which Judge FITHIAN, delegate to the Convention, submitted a verbal report. A stirring address by Gen. JNO. COCHRANE closed the exercises of the meeting.

A meeting was held last evening in the hall of the Historical Society, at which addresses were made by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, DANIEL C. ROBBINS, GEORGE OPDYKE and CHARLES MORAN in favor of adopting the principle of taxation for revenue only. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Free Trade League.

Weather and all things else being favorable, the Brooklyn Sunday School celebration yesterday was a great success; 25,000 children joined the parade. The City Hall hung out its flags and rang its bell rejoicingly.

Last evening the Harlem GRANT and COLFAX Campaign Club held a meeting at National Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street. Speeches were made by HORACE GREELEY, E. D. CULVER, and others.

The trial of the action of CALDWELL *vs.* The New-Jersey Steamboat Company, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $50,000 for injuries received at the time of the explosion of a boiler on the steamboat *St. John* in October, 1865, was continued yesterday before Judge CARDOZO. Mr. SHAFER, for the defence, concluded his argument, and Mr. DICKERSON commenced the closing speech for the plaintiff. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

THOMAS STANLEY was assaulted in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, yesterday morning, about 12:30 o'clock, by MICHAEL DALY, PETER GORMAN and JAMES GORMAN, DALY stabbing him in the neck and thigh. The assailants were arrested by Officers LITTLE and SIMS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and were committed by Justice DODGE to await the result of the injuries. STANLEY was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were declared to be dangerous.

EUGENE TAYLOR was yesterday arrested by Officer INMEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon the complaint of FRANK GARRISH, of Manchester, Conn., who alleges that he has been defrauded by means of a lottery scheme entitled the "Second Grand Award of Premiums in aid of Soldiers' Orphans," located at No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place. TAYLOR having been found in charge of the office, was held by Justice DODGE for an examination.

JOSEPHINE DUBRITSKI, who was shot by her husband previous to his committing suicide at No. 121 Willett-street on the 7th inst., died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

The official statement of Dr. HARRIS, read before the Board of Health, shows that there were 545 deaths in this City and Brooklyn for the week ending May 23.

A young man named MOLLAY, now serving a term in Hudson County Jail, attempted suicide yesterday by hanging. He had just received a letter from his lady love discarding him on account of the act for which he was imprisoned.

PATRICK EGAN, of No. 225 West Forty-second-street, was killed yesterday morning during a quarrel with JOHN P. BENDON, residing in the same house. It appears that considerable ill feeling had existed between the two men, and they came near having a fight the previous evening, EGAN having, as BENDON says, procured an ax and threatened the latter with it. BENDON surrendered himself yesterday to the Police, and claims to have acted in self-defence, as EGAN attacked him at 5 A. M. with a knife, when BENDON kicked him and threw him down, death ensuing, as is supposed by him from a wound received by EGAN from his own knife. An inquest will be held to-day.

Mr. EDWIN DE LEON, who was for eight years United States Consul-General for Egypt, and during the rebellion a "secret agent of the Confederacy abroad," brought a suit in the Marine Court to recover from CHARLES G. HALPINE and others, proprietors of the weekly newspaper known as the *Citizen*, the sum of $500, alleged to be due in pursuance of a contract to furnish for the columns of that paper a series of articles, entitled, "The Secret History of the Confederate Diplomacy Abroad." The trial was commenced yesterday before Judge ALKER, but it appearing that the plaintiff had commenced his action against the wrong parties, the Court dismissed the complaint. Some very interesting correspondence between the plaintiff and J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State of the Confederacy, was read in evidence.

WILLIAM MEYERS, whose exploits in filching the few dollars of persons advertising for missing relatives we have already detailed, was yesterday arraigned upon twelve complaints of petit larceny in the Court of Special Sessions. MEYERS was convicted in one case, and pleaded guilty in the others, and was sentenced to a term of four months in the Penitentiary in each case, making a total of four years. The sentence is remarkable as imposing the longest term of imprisonment ever awarded by the Special Sessions.

About eight motions in the Erie controversy, which were set down for yesterday before Judge BARNARD, were called on. Some of them were postponed to the third Tuesday of June prox., and a few of them, which in principle are identical with those recently decided by Judge SUTHERLAND, were disposed of in the same manner, to the end that they may be brought before the next General Term on the important questions of law involved.

The case of the Mercantile Bank *vs.* W. H. J. BODINE *et al.* was terminated yesterday in the Supreme Court, by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000. This action was brought against the sureties of CHAS. WINDSOR, the defaulting teller of the bank named, who, in October, 1864, absconded and went to Europe, leaving the bank *minus* over $200,000. The particulars of the affair have already appeared in our columns.

Cotton was a shade lower yesterday, but more active. Breadstuffs were generally cheaper on a diminished trade. Provisions and Groceries were quiet. Freights depressed.

Congress and Impeachment.

The closing of Impeachment and the adjournment of the Court will, we think, gratify the great body of the people. While there is—as there has been for a long time—a strong desire on the part of the Republican Party for the removal of Mr. JOHNSON from office, there has been no wish, among the people, to have this result brought about by any means that would not be universally recognized as just and fair. And we are inclined to believe that the course of the trial satisfied almost everybody that, however imprudent, overbearing and unjustifiable Mr. JOHNSON's conduct has been, the evidence did not convict him of such high crimes and misdemeanors as would warrant his conviction and removal from office.

Mr. JOHNSON is now to serve out the remnant of his term, unless he rushes into some renewed extravagance of action which shall provoke a renewal of the impeachment process. We trust he will make no further experiments on the forbearance of the people. He may now very well conclude that it is not for him to force his views of the Constitution, however just they may be, upon Congress and the country. He has certainly relieved himself from all responsibility for its violation.

The House, it will be seen, has ordered the continuance of the inquiry into the corruption by which the President's acquittal has been secured. This is well enough,—though we think it would have been better in every way to hand this whole matter over to the Senate, inasmuch as it is members of that body who are implicated. Enough, however, has already been shown to warrant, and indeed require, the continuance of the investigation; and we hope it will be made as rigid and thorough as possible. If any Senator *did* sell his vote on impeachment, he should be promptly expelled,—and we have no doubt he would be, if the crime were fairly brought home to him.

We hope that Congress will, in spite of all these proceedings, enter vigorously and earnestly upon the business which awaits its action. The Republican Party has adopted a platform of *principles*, but its sincerity in proclaiming them remains to be tested by the attempts it may make during the present session to apply them by practical legislation to the necessities and wants of the country. Let Congress promptly admit the reorganized Southern States, reduce the public expenditures, provide the requisite taxes, relieve the public burdens, and thus prepare the way for a Republican victory in November next.

Charges of Corruption—The Managers' Investigation.

It is to be regretted we think that the Impeachment Managers have not felt themselves at liberty to submit to the House the entire body of evidence on which they base their report of the investigation into the charges of corruption. A report summarizing the evidence and arguing the case with the view of justifying further proceedings, is well in its way, but the report presented by Mr. BUTLER in behalf of the Committee would have been stronger, because fairer, if accompanied with the testimony obtained to the present stage of the inquiry. The House and the country would then have had the means of forming an independent judgment, and determining with precision the significance and bearing of statements which now appear subject to certain degrees of doubt, because subject to the imputation of coloring which always attaches to an *ex-parte* argument for the prosecution. The long extract from Mr. WEED's evidence contrasts, both in effectiveness and point, with other portions of the report, and excites a desire to be put in possession of all that he and other witnesses said exactly as they said it, rather than as Mr. BUTLER has chosen to epitomize it in his version of the case.

Making every allowance for the bias of the Committee, and for the proneness of the legal mind to fortify accusations which it has originated, rather than to present the results of inquiry with the impartiality of the reporter; enough is shown to vindicate the investigation, and to prove the necessity of resuming it in some form with vigor and promptitude. We may distrust Mr. BUTLER's tendency to magnify incidents which, from his point of view, are partisan in their character. We may concede that some of his inferences are possibly far-fetched, and some of his conjectures unfounded. Still, facts are brought to light which raise a suspicion that corrupt agencies have been at work in connection with the impeachment, and that these agencies were intended to operate against conviction. Mr. WEED, reciting a conversation he had with Mr. Collector SMYTHE during the progress of the trial, states that a Gen. ADAMS proposed to the latter "for a certain sum of money to get the votes of certain Senators against conviction." Four votes, according to Mr. SMYTHE's talk with Mr. WEED, were to be thus secured. Three of the Senators in question were named, and though their names are not published in the evidence, Mr. BUTLER orally informed the House that they are the names of Senators who voted for convicting the President. The fourth name Mr. WEED forgets, but he is enabled to say that it was not the name of a Senator who voted against impeachment. Mr. WEED's habitual caution led him to advise Mr. SMYTHE to have nothing to do with ADAMS or the business; but he subsequently himself met C. W. WOOLLEY, of Kentucky, and other persons, by whom he was informed of a proposition to raise thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of three votes. And he became the medium of communication between parties at Washington and parties here, though himself apparently standing aloof from the affair.

In the absence of the full body of evidence, we cannot trace the details of after-occurrences. Telegraphic dispatches embodied in the report partially indicate the progress of the agency, and the transmission of various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to twenty thousand dollars. The individuals who figure in this connection in the report are WOOLLEY, Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector of Internal Revenue; Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, Deputy Surveyor of Customs, and Mr. HUGH HASTINGS, of Albany, and bankers, through whom money was remitted. Fictitious names are sometimes used in the dispatches, and at times they are susceptible of interpretation as parts of a gold-gambling scheme. But it is difficult to look at them as a whole, in the light reflected by other and admitted circumstances, without arriving at the conclusion that plans were in operation to influence the votes of Senators by corrupt means. There is nothing to prove that Senators were corrupted. There is nothing that directly connects any Senator with the scheme or even indirectly with the persons concerned in it. Money passed between the promoters of the proposal, and there are some signs of work; but no payment is alleged by the Committee. More than sufficient is, nevertheless, revealed to establish the outlines of a case which calls for explanation.

The Committee does not associate the President with the proceeding, or allege even inferentially that he is in any degree compromised by ascertained facts. The proposition affected him so far as it aimed at his acquittal, but that is all. No reference is made to him in the dispatches, and it is not pretended that he knew of what was going on, or held intercourse with any of the parties engaged in the transaction. In truth it is more than probable that the plan was conceived in the interest of speculators, with certain help from office-holders and others interested in averting the changes that would have followed the President's removal. What Mr. WOOLLEY is inclined to tell we shall probably soon know. But unless Mr. WEED has been provokingly deceived, Mr. WOOLLEY or somebody is in a position to explain what shape the proposition submitted at New-York ultimately took, and what was done in pursuance of the plan then proposed. The investigation concerns the Senate, not the President; and it may well be doubted whether its further prosecution should not be under the control of the Senate, instead of being tied to the dead body of impeachment. Only let us have the whole evidence, and if possible, the whole truth, in the next report upon the subject.

Impeachment Ended.

Impeachment is out of the way at last. It was not without an effort, however, that the High Court approached its work yesterday. There were two motions for adjournment—one to Sept. 1, the other to June 23; and the rejection of the latter was effected by the casting vote of the Chief Justice.

After much fencing, a vote was taken on the second article, which alleged a violation of the Constitution and of the Tenure of Office act by the appointment of LORENZO THOMAS as Secretary of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, at the time in session. The vote stood 35 to 19, and, therefore, again fell short of the requisite two-thirds. The seven Republican Senators who pronounced the President not guilty on the eleventh article, renewed their verdict yesterday. The third article, which was a variation of the same charge, was also submitted to a vote, with the same result. And the Court then adjourned *sine die*.

The formalities might have been better observed, perhaps. All the articles should have been voted upon or withdrawn, in order that the *debris* of the case might be cleared away, and the end reached with regularity, if not with dignity. But we will not be critical. It is satisfactory to have the trial ended, and some allowance may be made for the neglect of ceremony on an occasion into which feeling evidently entered rather largely.

The course being once more clear for business, let us hope that Congress will waste no further time in quarrels about the President, or in listening to suggestions for his removal. The impeachers have had the amplest opportunities of making out a case, with all the aid that party machinery could afford them. Having failed, let them take consolation in the glorious uncertainty of trial by jury, and address themselves to the urgent matters which await their attention. Active effort is prescribed by holy men as the best antidote to scepticism; and the majority who would have rejoiced over the President's removal, may find compensation for their disappointment in the energetic prosecution of work which the country will appreciate. There are services to be rendered in the next couple of months which Mr. JOHNSON's continuance in office can neither retard nor prostrate.

As for Mr. JOHNSON, it is not too much to expect that the impartiality which marked the proceedings of the Court, and the conscientiousness which led political opponents to vote for his acquittal, will in some measure influence his future action toward Congress. The case against him derived not a little of its strength from the presumption that acquittal would be misconstrued into indorsement. It is for the President to falsify this anticipation, and by the moderation of his conduct to avert further collision. He may not succeed in pleasing those who arraigned him, but at least he may reciprocate the Senate's regard for law by coöperating with Congress during the remainder of his term. The public remembrance of impeachment will be somewhat affected by the use he makes of his acquittal.

The Judd Divorce Case.

The Judd divorce case has been decided. The wife was the applicant for divorce and for the custody of the children; and in her sworn testimony she rehearsed such a catalogue of outrages to which she had been subjected at the hands of her husband, as made the hair of all female humanity stand on end. In reply the Doctor swore to a list of offences against decency quite as long, and twice as dreadful, on her part. Each brought forward a cohort of house servants and other retainers, in their support. The result was that the divorce asked for was refused, and the Doctor retains control of the children.

We don't believe that either of the parties told the truth, or that either was half as black as he (or she) was painted by the other. Both were undoubtedly sick of the bargain which united them, and both with good reason. They were utterly unsuited to each other—made each other thoroughly unhappy, and were perfectly right in their mutual desire for a separation. But the transcendent wisdom of our laws prevents two married persons from separating if they both desire to do so. It is only when one wants it and the other don't, that the divine sanction of matrimony can be dissolved by human courts.

Each of these amiable people, therefore, as a matter of necessity, went to work to blacken to the utmost the character of the other; and it is only a fair and impartial tribute to merit, to say that both succeeded to the utmost of their desires. The venerable doctor, though he has won his case, (if the defeat of the divorce can be called winning it,) stands before the world as one of the vilest miscreants and monsters ever given by Heaven to earth, to torture the heart and torment the life of suffering woman. And Mrs. JUDD reaps from the process which she herself commenced, as unenviable and damaged a reputation as any woman was ever doomed to carry to her grave.

We do not believe that either of these persons deserves the character which the other has given them. We do not believe that either of them told the naked truth of the other. Each regarded the conduct of the other through the medium of passion, of prejudice, of aversion and of hatred; and that any human being, under the influence of such feelings, should tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is simply incredible.

Both have shown their folly by rushing into such a contest. The lady, as the one who began it, is of course the greatest simpleton, and, as was natural and inevitable, she suffers the most in consequence. The Doctor imitated her example by retorting her practice: he tried to destroy her character in revenge for her attack on his; and he will get his reward in the stains which have been cast on his name and reputation.

We hope women will soon come to have some share in making our laws, for one reason—if there be no other—that we may then hope that both sides will be represented in the laws which relate to the relations between the two sexes. They cannot possibly be more absurd, less sensible or less just than they are at present.

There is one lesson taught by this Judd case which a good many people would do well to profit by:—when two married people cannot live together without a constant and complete sacrifice of everything like happiness and comfort, let them agree to live apart—with just as little parade of their troubles as possible. By plunging into a legal contest they simply blacken each other's characters, and disgrace themselves and all who are in any way connected with them.

The Fire Marshal.

We understand that in the appointment yesterday of Capt. CHAS. N. BRACKETT as Fire Marshal, the Police Commissioners, with whom that appointment rests, asked the advice of the Board of Underwriters, at whose instance the new law was passed, and who, as representing the insurance companies, are the most directly and deeply interested in its proper execution. They requested the appointment of Capt. BRACKETT, who, as a Police Captain, has had charge for the past two or three years of the City hacks and carriages and of public conveyances at all the railroad depots of the City, and who, in this as in every other position, has shown marked executive ability, integrity and efficiency. It is for these qualities that his appointment was desired by the insurance companies. He has never applied for the position, nor have political considerations anything whatever to do with it. Indeed, the main object of the underwriters, in seeking the passage of the new law—which they have tried to get enacted for the last two years,—was to keep the office entirely aloof from politics. They desire only an honest, vigilant and efficient administration of its duties,—and this they think they have secured in the appointment of Capt. BRACKETT.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Evening Post* protests against introducing the question of protection as against free trade into the Presidential canvass. If this is to be done, it says it feels authorized to say that Gen. GRANT is not of that school. While not claiming to speak by his authority, it says it "has reason to believe that he will, whenever the proper occasion arises for the use of his influence, be found to *favor and urge a tariff laid for revenue only*, and a general tax system so arranged as to accomplish in the manner least troublesome and oppressive to the people, the single end of raising from the smallest possible number of articles a revenue sufficient to carry on the Government upon principles of the most rigid economy." The question of protection has not been prominently brought forward, either in the Republican platform or in the canvass; but each member of Congress will probably receive instructions upon it from his constituents.

We find no difficulty in crediting the assertion of our Boston correspondent, that, after hearing many intelligent men of all parties in that city express opinions on the impeachment vote, he observes a general disposition—especially in the legal profession—to refrain from condemning and denouncing such Senators as voted for acquittal. In the very crisis of the excitement, when partisan fury ran wildest, Mr. R. H. DANA introduced resolutions into the Massachusetts Legislature, reciting that that body had theretofore guardedly refrained from expressing any opinion upon impeachment, lest it should interfere with freedom of judgment; and condemning all attempts to coerce that judgment by public sentiment. Even at that moment, in an overwhelmingly Republican Legislature, the resolution was postponed by but a trifling majority. It is a mistake to suppose that ardor of sentiment and strength of political conviction cannot consort with charity for the consciences and judgments of others. Massachusetts has from the first been the vanguard of radical doctrine; yet in no State have there been stronger appeals by leading newspapers and public men who favored conviction, to refrain from denouncing the Senators who voted for acquittal.

The English have been realizing what may be considered as a new colony. It is an island slightly separated from the continent of Australia at the north end, and known as Arnheim Island, forming the western edge of the Gulf of Carpentaria. This island was first touched at and marked, about two hundred and fifty years ago, by the crews of ARNHEIM and PERA. The line of fifteen degrees south latitude runs through it, and its area is as large as that of the two islands of Britain and Ireland put together. Its tropical soil is rich in rivers, minerals and vegetation. Capt. CADELL, who recently "exploited" it—as the French say—declares it is capable of supporting a population of fifty millions of people.

The Hamilton (Canada) *Times* has been terrifying its readers with the announcement of a Fenian army of 30,000 men now about to invade the Dominion. This announcement is founded on some private information that a great crowd of these formidable and feigning people will gather to the great fair of Buffalo, and thence, with a sudden movement, cross the Niagara River, take Fort Erie, and so proceed to extremities. The *Times* says that the Sixtieth Rifles and the Seventeenth Regiment, now on their way for England, will be recalled before they can pass Cape Race, for the purpose of resisting the expected invasion. No doubt those Fenians dearly love to strike terror; but we do not believe 30,000 of them are on the point of crossing the Niagara River to do so.

The recent difficulty with the Chinese Government concerning the men of an American bark murdered by the savages of Formosa, is lessened by the influence of the Mandarins who have obliged the head men of those Formosan tribes to become sureties that no more foreigners shall be killed or outraged on their coasts. But there is, among the clauses of the guaranty, one that seems to impair it; the sureties say they will not be responsible if strangers land "without necessity." Those islanders are evidently of the opinion that the outsiders have no business in their country at all; and indeed, in most cases, the behavior of such savage proprietors depends a good deal on the behavior of the people that intrude upon them. Civilized men are fully as aggressive as savages.

The shortening of the ladies' trains—a subject almost too important to be ranked among the "Minor Topics"—is in progress of accomplishment. The other evening in Paris the Countess DE POURTALÈS, one of the glasses of fashion in that sphere, announced a grand ball for short dresses. It was a splendid affair, and the feet of the ladies present were visible, after the fashion of the little mice described by Sir JOHN SUCKLING. A certain amount of terrorism, it must be admitted, accompanied this toilet *coup d'état*, for it was broadly insinuated, if not asserted, that all ladies in favor of trains were clumsy-footed. The Princess METTERNICH gave a good helping hand and foot to the change, and the draggletail *régime* will be henceforth out of fashion.

A ghastly discovery has just been made at Gull Island, near Green Bay, Newfoundland. Some sailors went recently in the boat of a passing vessel to shoot birds on that island, and there came upon thirteen dead bodies, frozen stiffly together under a piece of frozen canvas. They also found a sort of journal, from which it appeared that the brigantine *Queen*, with seventeen persons on board, was wrecked on Gull Island on the 12th of last December. Thirteen took refuge on shore, and four were carried off in the drifting vessel, and disappeared. The Captain and a Mr. DOWSLEY kept a journal to the date of the 24th of that month, anticipating nothing but suffering and death.

The cost of the Abyssinian Expedition to the English Government will exceed £5,000,000, or $25,000,000 in gold. The only thing accomplished by it was the release of half-a-dozen English prisoners, and the addition of a certain *prestige* to the military reputation of the English Government. Judging from appearances, however, everything accomplished by the expedition might have been achieved by a thousand men, as well as by the ten thousand that were employed.

It is remarkable enough that it is only now the three sea captains who rescued near seven hundred Americans from the wreck of the *San Francisco*, on her way from this port to California in January, 1854, are about to get the medals awarded them by Congress for that service. It may be remembered that these captains—CREIGHTON of the *Three Bells of Glasgow*, STOUFFER of the *Antarctic*, and LOWE of the *Kilby*, kept close by the disabled ship for six days in very rough weather. They were also awarded $7,500 each, the mates and the sailors getting, respectively, $500 and $100 each—a part of the national acknowledgment which, of course, they must have got long since. But it was rather long to keep them waiting on our circumlocution office fourteen years for their honorary medals. It is promptness that gives value to all rewards of the kind.

We have a sort of compassionate "fellow-feeling" for Pennsylvania, if it be true, as reported, that that State is to be afflicted with a Constitutional Convention. If wise, that gathering will learn a lesson from the experience of the similar body that lately met at Albany. Let it select only such members as will occasionally attend the sittings, so that the Convention may at least not be forced to adjourn every other day for want of a quorum. We would suggest, also, from experience, that the Convention be delayed until the present national political strife is adjusted; and that when it meets, instead of discussing the whole range of legislation, such as devolves upon the annual law-makers, it confine itself to constitutional changes. In that way it may succeed.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre.

Mme. RISTORI appeared as *Marie Antoinette* at this theatre last night. The attendance was greater than upon any evening since the *tragedienne's* return from Havana; every seat, even to the gallery tier, being filled, and every box having its brilliant party. The popular expression which has lifted this personation into equal favor with Mme. RISTORI's *Elizabeth* is not without reason. The character is a sort of panorama of emotions. In every act the heroine represents a different and distinct style of woman. The combination is somewhat bewildering, but there are a good many people who rather like to be bewildered, and the result is entirely successful. Mme. RISTORI was recalled after each act except the first, and received the enthusiastic applause of her audience. To-day, at 1 o'clock, "Sor Teresa" is to be given for a *matinée*. Mme. RISTORI's next evening representation will take place on Friday, and will be "Marie Antoinette." Before Mme. RISTORI departs, which will be on the 23d of June, she should give a benefit to little Miss GLECK, whose precocious performance of the *Dauphin* in this play is one of its most charming features, and whose acting in the child-parts of other plays has assisted them greatly.

The New-Orleans Opera Buffo Company, which now plays to crowded houses at the Boston Theatre under the personal direction of Mons. ALKAIZA, has concluded an engagement with Mr. GRAU, to give a short season at the French Theatre. "Orpheus," now performing with success in Boston, has been selected for the opening night, on next Wednesday, June 3. Mlle. LAMBELE is the leading artiste of the company. The company will also play "La Grand Duchess" and "Belle Hélène."

The benefit of Mlle FARNAT, of the French Comedy Company, takes place at this theatre to-night. The comedies of "L'Autographe" and "Adieu Paniers, Vendanges Sont Faites" will be acted.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Senior Bible Class of the Forsyth-street Methodist Church, (near Division-street,) announce a very choice concert for this evening. Mr. W. J. HILL, the TREMAINE Brothers, Mr. J. G. PEARSON and other eminent vocalists will assist. The popularity of the class and the character of the artists will doubtless secure a good attendance.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26.

There is a great deal of talk in all circles this evening about the action of the Impeachment Court in adjourning *sine die* when only three articles had been voted upon. The motion of Mr. WILLIAMS to do so evidently took the anti-impeachers by surprise, but as it had been agreed upon in caucus they were powerless to do anything. Messrs. CONNESS and HOWE on the one side, and FESSENDEN and GRIMES on the other, declined to vote on the proposition. The impeachment men are delighted with the course adopted. It was apparent to everybody that the first articles would fail by at least three votes, and that the others would be killed still more decidedly, and it was thought to be a fine stroke of business to ignore them, and let the failure of impeachment fall on the seven Republicans who voted against the second, third and eleventh. This was the sole reason for throwing the remainder of the articles overboard. The anti-impeachment Republicans say it was a cowardly proceeding, and neither worthy of the Senate nor respectful to the House. They as well as the Democrats are glad, however, that the matter has been put out of the way. This feeling seems, in fact, pretty generally prevalent, certainly among cooler and more sensible men.

SECRETARY STANTON RETIRES FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War was visited this afternoon, immediately after the close of proceedings in the impeachment case, by large numbers of Senators and members of the House, and after a long consultation he prepared and sent to the President at a late hour the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

SIR: The resolution of the Senate of the United States of 21st February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim* having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished the charge of the War Department and have left the same and the books, archives, papers and property heretofore in my custody as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Major-Gen. TOWNSEND, the Senior Assistant Adjutant-General, subject to your direction.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
To the President.

It will be observed that Mr. STANTON does not resign his office, but merely relinquishes it, as he still claims that he has been the legal Secretary till the present time. He would remain in the Department longer if it were desirable, but as he has not been sustained in the position he took last August he conceives that nothing can be gained in a further contest with the President, and so retires and leaves the Senate to take the responsibility of putting the Department under the control of the President. He has issued the following order this evening:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

GENERAL: You will take charge of the War Department and books, papers, archives and public property belonging to the same, subject to the disposal and direction of the President.

(Signed.) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Brevet Major-Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A great many members of Congress called on Mr. STANTON this evening and tendered their congratulations, and some of them endeavored to persuade him to reconsider his determination to give up the War Department, but he said he could not do it, and was satisfied he had taken the only proper step that could be taken in the matter, and he will not go to the War Office any more, except as a private citizen, and purposes to remain in the city only a short time at present.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

The House, to-day, by a very decided vote, decided to continue the organization of the Board of Managers so far as to allow them to proceed with their investigation into the corruption of the Senators who voted for the acquittal of the President, and subsequently rejected a motion to add two Democratic members to the Committee. This action was rendered absolutely necessary by the peculiar situation of affairs, as it is admitted that the presence of defenders of the corruption is in the Senate during the preliminary investigations would retard the progress of the Committee, and, through the information which would leak out through them to interested parties, effectually prevent the object of the examination. Messrs. STEVENS and WILLIAMS have preferred one or more additional articles of impeachment based on the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee of the House during the last session of the Thirty-ninth and the early portion of the session of the present Congress, which they intend now to present to the House as soon as possible. Many of their friends doubting the propriety as well as the success of the movement, have advised them to let the matter drop, and it is not improbable that they will do so.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS IN THE SENATE.

There was a round of personal explanations in the Senate this afternoon, just before adjournment, in which Messrs. ANTHONY, WILLEY, VAN WINKLE, JOHNSON and FESSENDEN participated. They severally stated that they had not dined with the Chief Justice since the impeachment trial begun, that they had not been closeted with him, that they had not asked his advice about the verdict to be rendered, and that he had not spoken to them about the matter in any way.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

There was not much excitement at the White House to-day. The President received frequent telegrams from the Capitol during the impeachment proceedings, which were read before the Cabinet while in session. The final result of the trial seemed to have been generally anticipated by his friends with entire confidence, and the announcement of the vote on the Second and Third Articles was received with very little jubilation. Among the friends who called to congratulate Mr. JOHNSON, after the Cabinet meeting was over, were Senators DOOLITTLE and HENDRICKS, Messrs. STANBERY and NELSON, of his counsel, Gen. HANCOCK, and Ex-Indian Commissioner DOLE. There is a large gathering there this evening. Mr. JOHNSON says the result of the trial is what he always expected it would be; that his confidence in the people is undiminished, and that he expects history to give him credit for high patriotism in the discharge of his difficult duties at a time of great excitement.

THE CASE OF MR. WOOLLEY.

The contumacious WOOLLEY was brought before the House this morning, having been arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and arraigned for contempt in refusing to answer the questions propounded to him by the Board of Managers. He offered a defence of his course, proposed by his counsel, R. T. MERRICK, of Surratt notoriety, which was accepted and read as a reply to the question asked by Speaker COLFAX, if he was ready to answer the questions of the Committee. The reply sets forth that he has had no notice of the cause for which he was arrested, except the resolution in pursuance of which the warrant was issued, and cannot understand how he is in contempt. He claimed that he was willing to answer any proper questions, and wished the charge of contempt to specify the act of his, or the question not answered which constituted his offence. Messrs. ELDRIDGE and MARSHALL espoused his cause very warmly, and insisted that he should not be compelled to answer questions relating to his private business. Finally, when the vote was about to be taken on the passage of the pending resolution to imprison him until he saw fit to purge himself of the contempt, he offered to answer any question which the House might decide to be proper. Gov. BOUTWELL declined, on the part of the Managers, to accept such a compromise, and insisted that it would establish a precedent which would destroy the power of all Investigating Committees over witnesses. The resolution finally passed by a strict party division, and WOOLLEY was confined in the room of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. WELCKER, DOWNING and other noted caterers, immediately waited on him for his orders.

HEALTH OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Letters received here announce a marked improvement in the health of ex-President BUCHANAN.

MR. SHELLABARGER.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER of Ohio, who has been detained from his seat in the House for several months by severe illness, is so far recovered that he expects to start for Washington next week. His return to his legislative duties will be the source of great satisfaction to his many friends and admirers in the Union Party.

TELEGRAMS.

Parliamentary Inquiry Into the English Laws on Naturalization.

New Treaty Between the United States and Bavaria.

Prussia Leads Off in the General Disarmament of Europe.

Military Movements of the Chinese Rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Commission on Naturalization—The Abyssinian Expedition—Epsom Meeting.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 26.

The Commission appointed by resolution of Parliament to investigate and report the condition of the laws of England bearing on the subject of naturalization and the rights of expatriated subjects, has been formed and is composed of the following members:

Lord CLARENDON, President; Mr. CHARLES ABBOTT, Secretary; and Messrs. KARSLAKE, PHILIMORE, FORSTER, and HARCOURT.

Parliament is waiting for further dispatches from the Abyssinian Expedition, and action on the vote of thanks to Gen. NAPIER, proposed by Mr. DISRAELI, is consequently deferred.

The Epsom Summer race meeting commenced to-day, with a numerous attendance and excellent running.

The first race was the Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, for two-year olds; colts to carry 122 lbs. and fillies 119 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile (76 subscribers.) The race was won by Mr. MERRY's b. c. *Belladrum*, by *Stockwell*, out of *Catharine Hayes*.

It was the French Derby which was won on Sunday by M. A. SHICKLER's br. c. *Suzeraine*, and not the Grand Prize of Paris, which race will be run on Sunday next, May 31.

The Rous Stakes, a free handicap of 20 sovereigns each, with 200 added, for three-year olds and upward, was won by Mr. BEVILL's b. c. *King Victor* by *Fazzoletto* out of *Blue Bell*, four years old.

The betting was eight to one, on the field, against *King Victor*, just before the start.

Execution of Barrett, the Fenian.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 26.

MICHAEL BARRETT, *alias* Jackson, the Fenian, who was convicted of causing the Clerkenwell explosion in December last, whereby a score of people lost their lives, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Newgate, between the hours of 9 and 11 this forenoon.

BAVARIA.

New Treaty with the United States.

MUNICH, Tuesday, May 26.

The treaty for the mutual protection of naturalized citizens, which the American Minister, Mr. BANCROFT, has been negotiating with the Bavarian Cabinet, has been signed.

PRUSSIA.

Taking the Lead in Disarmament.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 26.

Prussia has taken the initiative in the proposed general disarmament. By command of King WILLIAM a reduction is to be forthwith made in the *Landwehr* of the Kingdom.

CHINA.

Military Operations of the Rebels.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 26.

Dispatches have been received from Shanghae which state that the Chinese rebels have laid siege to the important commercial town of Tien-tsin, on the Peiho River, about 70 miles from Pekin, and the port of that capital.

FRANCE.

Marshal Niel on the Chassepot Rifle.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 26.

Marshal NIEL, in an official report, declares the Chassepot rifle to be the best fire arm known. He also states that these guns are now being manufactured in the Government Arsenal at the rate of 1,600 a day, and that all the infantry of the French army are now supplied with this rifle.

TURKEY.

Revolt in the Province of Bosnia.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 26.

Telegrams have been received here, giving the particulars of a very formidable revolt, which has just broken out in the Province of Bosnia, in Turkey. Troops were being rapidly pushed forward from Constantinople to quell the disorder.

NEW-YORK.

The Impeachment of Canal Commissioner R. C. Dorn—Organization of the Court.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 26.

The Court of Appeals and the Senate met jointly to-day as a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of ROBERT C. DORN, Canal Commissioner.

After the oath was administered to the members of the Court, counsel for defendant challenged Senator SANDFORD on the ground that as Chairman of the Canal Investigating Committee he had prejudged the case in at least some of the points alleged against the accused.

Mr. SANDFORD asked to be excused.

Judge HUNT objected. The Constitution made the Senator a member of the Court, and if he was excused it might involve the Court in difficulties. He could abstain from voting on any or all questions if he should choose to do so.

After private consultation the Court decided not to excuse him, by 5 to 23.

A motion was then made by Mr. SMITH, of the defence, to quash the fourth article, which charges the accused with letting contracts without advertising some, and this motion was discussed until the adjournment.

The Sportsmen's Convention at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, May 26.

The probabilities are that the New-York State Sportsmen's Convention will take place in this city, as advertised, June 1. If there should be a failure in procuring the necessary birds, the Forrester Club will notify the Clubs throughout the State on Thursday or Friday next.

Charges Against the Chief of the New-Orleans Police.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 26.

The Grand Jury waited upon Gen. BUCHANAN in a body yesterday, accompanied by the Attorney-General and the District-Attorney, and made a complaint that the Chief of Police had avowed himself in possession of knowledge as to the whereabouts within the State of the noted burglar named WATSON, who he agreed to arrest if compensated for so doing, and refusing to give the necessary information to the Sheriff to enable him to make the arrest. WATSON has forfeited his bond. The charge is supported by the affidavits of the Sheriff and his deputies. The Grand Jury state that the offence is not covered by any law of the State, and they ask the action of the Commanding General, who replied that he would investigate and take the necessary steps in the matter.

RELIGIOUS.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 26.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School, (fifth day,) was in session to-day.

Pastor GEORGE OPPIA, a delegate from the Waldensian Synod of Italy, presented his credentials and was admitted.

It was unanimously resolved to hold the next General Assembly in the City of New-York, and in the Brick Church.

Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, made an earnest speech, in his able and characteristic manner, in opposition to the union of the two Schools of the Church.

The report was received from the Board of Missions. It shows receipts of $285,689 16, and expenditures of $312,828 81. It has fifty-six missions and stations among the Indian tribes of South America, Africa, India, Siam, China and Japan, besides one in the City of New-York for the conversion of the Jews, and the several agencies throughout Europe. It comprises 186 American ministers and teachers, and 179 native teachers, 1,616 communicants, and 6,851 scholars.

At the afternoon session of the Presbyterian Assembly (Old School) the remaining resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Missions were adopted.

Dr. BRINSMADE, from the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers, reported an expenditure for the year of $26,191, in aid of clergymen, widows and orphans.

Resolutions urging the churches to increase this fund were adopted.

Rev. Dr. HODGE addressed the Assembly against the union of the Old and New Schools, and Rev. Dr. HUNT in favor of reunion.

The Methodist General Conference at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, May 26.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, Bishop CLARK presided.

Rev. Dr. PECK, Commissioner of Missions, reported a resolution in favor of admitting all Mission Conference Representatives.

Dr. TRIMBLE, of the Western Missionary Society, said this proposed action would change entirely the character of the Foreign Mission work of the Church, and occupy fifty years of the time of these delegates in attending the conferences.

Dr. McCLINTOCK advocated the adoption of the resolution, and said that in a short time the passage from India to London would be made in eighteen days, and delegates from that part of the world could be sent to the General Conference and make the journey in less time than now from California.

Rev. Dr. BUTLER exhibited the bill of expense of the last missionary who arrived from India. The trip had cost $600 in gold, and the time occupied was forty days.

Bishop JANES, being requested to speak, said that he thought that the disabilities of the foreign mission conferences might be so far removed as to allow them a representation without materially changing their character, and to erect them into annual conferences would involve important modifications in the practical workings of foreign missions.

The resolution was finally postponed until to-morrow.

The order of the day, which was the election of General Conference officers, was postponed until Friday, at 10 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Education No. 2, on Theological Seminaries was taken up and adopted. From the same Committee and report No. 3, on the Central Educational Board or Bureau was taken up, read and adopted. The duties of the Board will be to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centennary Educational Fund, and to appropriate the interest only from time to time for the following purposes:

First—To aid young men preparing for missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church; second, to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church; third, to aid theological seminaries, colleges and schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The report of the Committee on Revivals was taken up, which provides for making laymen eligible to election as book agents, and after some discussion, Rev. Dr. HARRIS moved an indefinite postponement of the whole question, which motion prevailed by 110 to 88.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, May 26.

The Conference reassembled at 3 o'clock.

The Committee on Revivals recommended that the Committee on Missions be members of the Quarterly Conference. The last clause of the discipline, which makes the Mission Committee members of the Quarterly Conference during the consideration of missionary questions, was then stricken out.

From the same Committee, the recommendation that the discipline be so changed as to make it the duty of Pastors when they issue letters of dismission to notify Pastors of the Church within whose bounds the dismissed party may take up his residence was adopted.

From the same Committee, a report was presented to so amend the discipline that divorced persons who marry while the husband or wife is living are guilty of adultry or fornication, and shall be dealt with as in other cases of immorality. It was discussed for some time and then recommitted.

The Conference then adjourned.

The American Unitarian Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, May 26.

At a business meeting of the American Unitarian Association, held to-day, the Treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year to be about $91,800; expenditures, $90,000.

The Home Mission work of the Association is being largely extended over the whole country, 42 ministers having been employed during the past year, 57 societies aided with funds, and preaching supplied in 116 places where Unitarian preaching had never been heard before.

Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT was reëlected President of the Association. In the evening a public meeting will be held in Music Hall, which will be addressed by Rev. C. H. BINGHAM of Michigan, C. B. EATON of New-York, and other distinguished Unitarians.

The McCoole-Coburn Prize Fight—New-York Rowdies in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 26.

The coming prize fight between MIKE McCOOLE and JOE COBURN creates a great deal of excitement here. The city is thronged with sporting men from the East and West, and additions are made by every train. JOHN C. HEENAN and about 300 others arrived from New-York last evening, and another delegation of the fancy of New-York are expected to-day.

A large amount of money has been staked on the contest. Some persons offer odds on McCOOLE, and, so far, they have been readily taken up by COBURN's friends. The fight will probably come off near the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Arrangements have been made for BARNEY AARON and SHEPPARD to fight in the same ring for $2,000, after the McCoole and Coburn mill ends. COBURN is still at Latonia Springs.

McCOOLE has left for some point in Indiana adjacent to the battlefield. There is a difference of opinion regarding his condition, some persons thinking that he has too much flesh. A rumor prevailed here yesterday that JOE COBURN drank very hard day before yesterday in consequence of his discomfiture on Saturday night, and his friends are very anxious about him. Large sums of money are said to have gone from here to be staked on McCOOLE.

The D'Arcy McGee Assassination—A Witness for the Prosecution Badly Beaten.

OTTAWA, Canada, Tuesday, May 26.

The witness TURNER, who gave evidence against WHEELAN, while attending a ball last night, was inveigled outside and brutally beaten by three men, two of whom were subsequently arrested.

GRAHAM, another witness, yesterday received a threatening letter with drawings of a coffin and a pistol, and remarks to the effect that he was not forgotten, and that the Fenians never did things by halves.

The Adams Express Robbery in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 26.

The officers who were appointed to investigate the late robbery of Adams & Co.'s Express, near Seymour, Ind., report the total loss to be $97,000, a portion of which was in Government bonds. There were, also, $40,000 in greenbacks of large denominations. The numbers of both the bonds and the money had been taken and furnished to the Company, and circulars containing the list have been sent for distribution among banks and brokers. None of the thieves have been arrested.

Fenian Meeting.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Tuesday, May 26.

A Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood was held here to-day. A large number of delegates from the State were present. The Convention issued an address pledging the State of Iowa in men and money to support Gen. O'NEILL in his offensive movement. A mass meeting was also held, at which stirring speeches were made by Gen. O'NEILL and Prof. BROPHY, of Washington.

Organization of the Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, May 26.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island met at Newport to-day. After organizing, the votes for General officers were counted and declared, and Gov. BURNSIDE and his associates were inducted into office for the ensuing year.

Hon. CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT was elected Speaker of the House, and JOHN TURNER and JOSHUA ADDEMAN, Clerks.

S. U. SHERMAN was elected Clerk of the Senate.

To-morrow the election for civil officers of the State will be completed, and the Assembly will probably adjourn for two weeks, then to elect a United States Senator.

The Buckeye Club Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 26.

THIRD DAY.—The first race was a stake for three-year olds, two-mile heats, $25 entrance, pay or pay, club adding $500, eighteen nominations, and was won by *Richelieu*.

The following was the summary:

Johnson & Patterson's ch. c. Richelieu, by Hiawatha	1	1
D. F. Swigert's b. f. Bonita, by Lexington	2	2
H. P. McGrath's br. f. Biddy Malone, by Star Davis	3	3
Jackson & Loud's ch. c. Dick Jackson, by Revenue	dis.	

Time—3:38½, 3:47.

SECOND RACE—Mile-and-a-half dash, purse $400, all ages—D. Swigert's b. h. Baywater, by Lexington, beat Transit, Mack, Betty West, Woodford Belle, Birdy Bird, Cadwallader and Jerry Sparkle.

Grant and Colfax Ratification Meeting in Milwaukee.

WILWAUKEE, Wis., Tuesday, May 26.

A GRANT and COLFAX ratification meeting was held in this city last night. The hall was well filled. Gen. SICKLES, who was greeted with much enthusiasm, addressed the meeting feelingly and eloquently on the nomination. Resolutions adopting the Chicago platform were passed unanimously.

Thirteen Charleston Aldermen Removed by Gen Canby.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, May 26.

Gen. CANBY to-day issued an order removing 13 of the 18 Aldermen of Charleston, and appointing persons to fill the vacancies. Under the new organization there will be seven negroes in the Board.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 26.

Chief Justice CHASE having assented to June 3 as the day for commencing the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS—if the impeachment trial is finished by that time—it is understood to-day that the trial will certainly take place then.

Winchell, the Absconding Broker from Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, May 26.

VOLNEY WINCHELL, the absconding broker of this city, has made a proposition to his creditors through his attorney for a settlement. He offers to give his notes for one year and the full amount of his indebtedness. His whereabouts is still unknown.

Two Ladies Drowned in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, May 26.

Two ladies who were out boating on Black River, at Cavendish, Vt., last evening, approached too near the dam, and becoming frightened, attempted to save themselves by jumping overboard, but were both carried over the dam and drowned. Their names were Miss ELLEN CASEY and Mrs. HORATIO KNIGHT.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, May 26.

The following is a statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$42,300,000
Loans	97,041,720
Specie	1,018,809
Legal-tender Notes	12,848,141
Due from other Banks	16,723,866
Due to other Banks	13,566,685
Deposits	38,398,141
Circulation (National)	25,210,660
Circulation (State)	160,151

The Judd Divorce Case—Decision in Favor of Mr. Judd.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, May 26.

The decree in the Judd divorce case dismisses the petition of Mrs. JUDD. It grants the cross petition of Dr. JUDD, and gives him the custody of the children.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, May 26.

The schooner *Cyprus*, Capt. ALLEN, from Boston for Harrington, arrived here to-day. The Captain reports, Saturday night, when off Seguin, lost overboard the mate, MEZAR ALLEN, of Harrington, and also lost a boat and split sails.

Libel Suit in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 26.

Capt. MARSDEN has sued the *Democrat* for $20,000 damages for alleged libel in copying from the La Crosse *Democrat* a statement that he had swindled that paper.

Sentence of a Matricide at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, May 26.

JOHN SHEA, who killed his mother in this city last Winter, was convicted of manslaughter to-day, and sentenced to eight years in the State Prison.

The Union Republican General Committee.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of this committee was held last evening in the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, to hear the reports of delegates to the late Chicago Convention for the nomination of President and Vice-President of the Union.

The assemblage was called to order by Mr. JAMES M. THOMSON, who named Hon. WM. LAIMBEER as Chairman of the occasion. Upon assuming the chair Mr. LAIMBEER made a few remarks with reference to the object of the gathering. After this Mr. C. C. PINCKNEY offered the following resolutions, which were adopted in the midst of prolonged and emphatic applause:

Resolved, That our cordial thanks are hereby tendered to our delegates to the Chicago Convention for their faithful and gallant representation of the unanimous wishes of the Union Republican Party of this State in that Convention.

Resolved, That in our judgment the platform adopted at Chicago contains a plain statement of those just, wise and patriotic principles that animate the Union Republican Party, and should be embodied in our laws and reduced to practice throughout the land.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our untiring exertions for the triumphant election to the high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States for which they have been nominated, the great soldier and statesman, Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, and Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.

Judge FITHIAN, a delegate to the Convention, being called upon to do so, reported formally the action of that body in the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX. He spoke of the scene in the Chicago Opera House at the moment of the announcement of the selection of these names as one of the grandest and most impressive that he had ever witnessed. The contest for the Vice-Presidency, he said, was sharp and earnest, but, to the end, friendly, which was shown by the final unanimous vote in favor of Mr. COLFAX. The speaker in conclusion expressed the utmost confidence in the certainty of the election of the Republican candidates, and bade all be of good cheer in view of approaching victory.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE was then loudly called for. He came forward, and, after the cheers with which he was greeted had subsided, he spoke at great length upon the duties of the hour. He counseled a firm trust in the perpetuity of the Union, which he declared no human power could overthrow. He did not feel depressed in view of the unlooked for result of the impeachment trial, for the great nation at large contradicts the verdict. FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, HENDERSON, ROSS and GRIMES he branded as traitors and renegades, doomed to a deserved political death. They were but the insects of an hour, and will live only in infamy in the memory of the American people. Finally, said the General, the ticket nominated at Chicago could not fail to be successful in November next, for the whole people of the nation will rise up as one man and proclaim GRANT and COLFAX the leaders of a free Government.

The meeting was adjourned with three cheers for the nominees.

The Official Notification to the Candidates.

From the Hartford Courant, May 26.

The Committee selected by the Chicago Convention, headed by Gov. HAWLEY, to present to Gen. GRANT and Speaker COLFAX the platform and official notification of their nomination, will arrive in Washington on Thursday next, and on the following day will perform their office. It is not expected that the candidates will do more than verbally notify the Committee of their acceptance, and that their formal reply will not be prepared under a week.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AND HAMMONIA.

The steamships *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, May 13, and Southampton, May 15, and *Scotia*, from Liverpool, May 16, and Queenstown, May 17, arrived at this port yesterday with three days' later news than was at hand by the *City of London*.

The bill permitting the British Government to acquire the various telegraph lines had been withdrawn from Parliament.

Sergeant ARMSTRONG notified to the House of Commons on May 15 that on the 25th he should move that "in the opinion of this House the position of her Majesty's Ministers is opposed to the principle of representative government, subversive of constitutional government, and incompatible with the character and dignity of Parliament." This announcement was received with loud cheers from the Opposition benches. Mr. ARMSTRONG brought forward the motion entirely upon his own responsibility, and consulted neither Mr. GLADSTONE nor the Irish members upon the matter. The notice had, of course, given rise to considerable controversy and speculation on the part of the Press.

Mr. BRIGHT presented a petition from the representatives of the Province of Nova Scotia, praying for the repeal of the act of Union with Canada. The petitioners complained that the act overthrew the best institutions of Nova Scotia, materially changed the relations toward the Imperial Government, put them to enormous cost and inconvenience, by compelling them to transact business in a capital 800 miles away, and took from Nova Scotia the regulation of her trade, her banking system and her savings banks, her inland fisheries, her militia, court and criminal law. They stated further that the act was most distasteful to the people of Nova Scotia, that it was fraught with evil, uncalled for and unjust; that their disapproval of the act was rendered more intense by the mode in which it had been presented and carried, and that it was a surprise upon the people of Nova Scotia and a fraud upon the Imperial Parliament. Mr. BRIGHT presented a petition to similar effect from the delegates sent to England from the Assembly of Nova Scotia, and gave notice that on the 26th inst. he should call the attention of the House to the whole subject.

Harvard (U. S.) University have agreed to row Oxford a three-mile race on the river Ouse, in August or September, 1869, on the terms proposed by Oxford, viz., each boat to carry a coxswain. This is the substance of a letter received by the President of the Oxford Club, and a meeting of the Club has been called to consider the question.

On the evening of the 14th, Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered the first of two lectures in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on English, Irish and American subjects. A charge was made for admission, but the attendance was a miserable failure. Not more than twenty or thirty seats were occupied at the commencement of the meeting, and only a score of individuals more in the reserved seats. A large crowd, however, assembled outside, and would no doubt have made a considerable addition to the audience had not a fee been demanded for admission.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Political Situation—Free-Trade in France—The Jews in Roumania—The Health of M. de Beust—Russia and Poland—Progress in the East—Fashionable Marriage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 15, 1868.

While the political situation appears calm and unruffled to superficial observers, those who have access to Ministerial circles do not appear to have much confidence in the duration of peace. In remarking upon the Emperor's speeches at Orleans you will remember that I called your attention to the guarded character of the language employed by His Majesty. The truth is that although the Emperor feels that the country has need of positive assurances in order to quiet its anxieties, he is not in a position to give them. There are communications now passing between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin which might at any moment falsify the hopes that he might be tempted to hold out. In its number of this morning the *Charivari* has a caricature which exactly defines the present position of things. It is a picture of a volcano surmounted by a crowned eagle, and having at its base this significant pun: "*Il s'holstine a fumer* (*il s'obstine a fumer*.")

FACTS NOT SPECULATIONS.

In taking command of the camp at Chalons the other day Gen. DE FAILLY, addressing the superior officers, used these emphatic words:

"Gentlemen, we have serious work before us. You will not have to occupy yourselves with the ordinary exercises. Your duties will have relation to manœuvres on a grand scale—those of war, in fact. As war is possible, it is in reference to this eventuality that you will have to apply your studies."

The report of this speech arrived in Paris yesterday, but none of the journals ventured to publish it. The utmost vigilance is exercised to prevent anything appearing in print which is calculated to add to the prevailing anxiety. Nevertheless, in the *Opinion Nationale* of last evening I find the following statement:

"We have just received from our correspondent in Italy a telegram, according to which the French occupation of Rome is about to be renewed. Gen. DUMONT has telegraphed to the Pro-Minister of War to get ready the immense barracks of the Certoza Monastery. French vessels are daily disembarking large quantities of war material. What is the meaning of all this?"

None of the journals of this morning offer any comment on this paragraph. In a recent letter I mentioned that negotiations were in progress with the Cabinet of Florence for the entire removal of the French troops from Italy. What has occurred since to alter this intention I am not in a position to inform you, but it must be something unforeseen and of a very pressing nature. This much I may add, that in the War Department all is bustle and preparation. Marshal NIEL is perhaps the only member of the Cabinet who has the confidence of the Emperor, or who knows anything of his plans. Among the other members of the Administration there is neither unity of feeling, nor that sense of security which would induce them to hold to their places. It was with difficulty, as I mentioned to you in my last, that M. ROUHER was induced to withdraw the resignation which he tendered on Friday evening, and that M. PINARD was prevented following his example.

FREE TRADE.

M. THIERS' speech against Free Trade in the Legislative Body, on Wednesday last, was characterized by all his usual ability and eloquence, but, as an argument, it was a failure. Its whole tenor went to show that he was moved less by his economical convictions than by his desire to make use of the arsenal of figures which he had assembled to subserve a party object. The only point of value which he made against the Imperial Government was that which had reference to the effect produced upon the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country by its aggressive policy and enormous military preparations.

"I would be the last," he said, "to desire to weaken the sentiment of submission to military duty, but it is but right to acknowledge that when, for the grandeur of the country, you ask of every citizen to give you six or seven years of his life, you thereby accord a superiority to foreign workmen. All our manufacturers are unanimous in saying that these six, seven, eight or nine years of military service, which you now demand, have an incontestible influence in determining the greater or less skill of our artisans. Let me repeat that I have never sought to weaken the sentiment of military duty in my country, but when you ask of men nine years of their lives, have they not a right to say, 'If you place us in a situation of inferiority, recompense us; if France, to sustain her grandeur, is compelled to make a great effort; if she is obliged to give not only her blood, but that which is still more precious, the time of her children, she must learn to bear the consequences, and to recompense them by tariffs which will compensate th m for the inferiority in which she places them in regard to foreign competition. Now, it is a fact, for all manufacturers affirm it, that these six years of conscription, these two milliards of taxes which we have taken the habit of regarding with so much indifference, oppress our industry, because they oppress our workmen, and when the latter demand large wages, they only do so as restitution for the burdens and taxes which are exacted from them."

The whole case against the government of the Emperor is contained in these few passages. It is not the treaties of commerce which are to blame for the distress which prevails, but the policy which diverts from the centres of industry and from agricultural pursuits such a large proportion of the able-bodied population of the country.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

It would appear from a report published by the Paris Central Committee of the Jewish Alliance that the persecutions against their coreligionists which have formed the subject of inquiry in the District of Bakou are being continued under the pretext of vagabondage in other parts of Moldo-Wallachia. In the District of Vaslin, for example, the number of families expelled amounts to 66, embracing 352 persons, and belonging to 29 different communes. In the District of Coourlin 54 families, numbering 207 persons, and belonging to 17 different communes, have been compelled to leave their homes. All this is in defiance of the treaty of the 29th of May, 1856, and the Convention of the 19th of August, 1858, which assure to all the Moldo-Wallachians equal rights before the law and individual liberty. A strong remonstrance on the subject has been addressed to the seven guaranteeing Powers by the Committee of the Jewish Alliance. A few extracts from this document will be interesting to your readers:

"There is no doubt that in regard to foreigners whatever may be their religious belief, the law of the country may be justified in enforcing particular regulations, in accordance with the public interest or the duties of the Police, but how can it be contended that in the nineteenth century a nation can stigmatize as foreigners, because they are Jews, three or four hundred thousand of its inhabitants, the immense majority of whom, from generation to generation, have been born on the soil which they inhabit.

How can it be admitted that under the odious pretence that they are Jews, a persecution can be organized against this mass of men, laborious and intelligent as they are, subject to all public burdens, equal to all other Roumanians before the public imposts, and bound like all other Roumanians by the sacred law which summons them to the defence of the country.

How can it be admitted, that placed under the religious prejudice that affects them as Jews, they should be constantly abandoned to expulsion, to ruin, and even to death?

Such is in Roumania, the fate of the whole Jewish population as it has been constituted for them for now nearly two years by the Roumanian Government, and that in a country where there has always previously reigned a spirit of toleration and liberty of worship, of which its inhabitants were justly proud.

To the Moldavian and Wallachian Jews is forbidden almost all that the laws accord even to foreigners; the right of property is taken from them, and even those involved in contracts of sale and mortgages have been abolished in their case. They are excluded by Government decrees from all public adjudications. The Mayors forbid them to employ Christians in their service. Another law, in imposing on them like their fellow Roumanians military service, refuses them the various grades of promotion. In a word, foreigners, because they are Jews, they are abandoned to the arbitrary discretion of the Roumanian Government, which has entire control of their destinies."

The facts disclosed in this petition show that the persecutions of which the district of Bakou was the theatre, were features of a settled system, and not a fanatical outbreak on the part of religious zealots as pretended. The Roumanian Government therefore asserted a falsehood, in pleading ignorance of their existence. In view of the other outrages of a similar character which have occurred subsequently, it is impossible that the guaranteeing powers should rest content with the lying explanations offered them, or be satisfied with a change of Ministry, which will simply effect a substitution of persons without in any way altering the system. France, which has exercised such a powerful influence in liberalizing the institutions of Turkey, will certainly not tolerate the continuance of a state of things in Roumania which is not only a disgrace to civilization, but a danger to the peace of the Continent.

THE ILLNESS OF M. DE BEUST.

The report circulated as to the cause of the Austrian Chancellor's illness has been contradicted. It is stated that there was no foundation whatever for the charge of poisoning, the malady being simply a gastric one, caused by application to business immediately after a full meal. M. DE BEUST only kept his bed a couple of days, and is now completely restored to health.

MORE RUSSIAN SEVERITIES IN POLAND.

The new Governor-General of Vilna, Count POTOPOFF, has recently addressed to the functionaries serving under his orders a circular forbidding the use of the Polish language "in the interior of the Government bureaux and the tribunals, in the houses of public officers, in the churches, the theatres, the clubs and other reunions; in the streets, on the public promenades, and everywhere where the Polish language may be employed rather as a political demonstration than as a means of private conversation." In all other cases, adds the circular, Polish may be spoken without the person using it incurring any punishment. What folly to suppose that measures like these can ever succeed in denationalizing a people. They will only have the effect of making the Poles cling with tenfold attachment to the associations which their oppressors seek thus brutally to root from their hearts.

TURKISH PROGRESS.

It is pleasant to contrast with these measures of barbarism the steps taken by Turkey in the path of liberal reform. In addition to those mentioned in one of my recent letters, it is announced that a decree has been published by the Divan establishing the separation of the judicial and administrative powers and the non-removability of the magistracy. You will get by the journals the text of a remarkable speech delivered by the Sultan in reply to the address of Monseigneur VALERGA, the Patriarch of Jerusalem. "With the aid of God," said His Majesty, "I shall succeed in placing my empire on the same level of civilization as that of the other European States, which I have lately visited." Considering the prejudices and difficulties he has to overcome, such declarations do as much honor to His Majesty's courage and firmness as to his sagacity. If he succeeds in carrying out the programme he has laid down, he will earn for himself not merely the gratitude of his people, but the respect and admiration of the world.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

The marriage of Prince ACHILLE MURAT to the Princess SALOME DE MINGRELIE was celebrated on Wednesday evening with great pomp, at the Russian Church. The invitations were issued for 9 o'clock, but long before that time the church was filled with the leading members of diplomatic and fashionable society in Paris. The Prince wore his uniform of Lieutenant of Hussars, and the bride was attired in a robe of white satin covered with costly lace. The ceremony was an interesting one from the peculiarity of the Greek rites as well as from the high rank of the parties, and those esteemed themselves fortunate who succeeded in procuring invitations. The Princes NICOLAS and ANDRE DE MINGRELIE and Prince GEORGE D'ARAZIE, their cousin, held the crown alternately over the head of the bride, while Prince LOUIS MURAT, M. M. ANTONIO D'EZPELATA, ALBERT ABEILLE and the Duc DE RIVOLI performed the same office for the bridegroom. The Dowager Princess of MINGRELIE sat on the left of the tabernacle, facing the Princess LUCIEN MURAT. She was attired in a costume of pale yellow, trimmed with precious stones of different colors, and appeared greatly affected during the ceremony. The civil marriage took place in the afternoon at the Tuileries, in presence of their Majesties and the great dignitaries of the Court. At 5 o'clock the mother of the bride gave a dinner, at the Hotel des Louvre, to twenty-five members of the two families and the witnesses to the contract.

The *trousseau* of her Royal Highness, the Princess MARIE ANTOINETTE DE BOURBON, was exhibited today to a certain number of *invités*, at the hotel of Madame DE COLMAR, mother of the Duchess DE BOJANO. It is described as magnificent.

The marriage of Mlle. DE MALARIT, daughter of the French Minister at Florence, to M. DE BLOT, was celebrated yesterday at the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. A large number of distinguished people were present, among them the Papal Neuncio.

MUSICAL.

MAZZOLENI is to make his *debut* at the opera on Monday next in the French version of the *Trovatore*. I am told that he is as nervous about the matter as if it was his first appearance upon the stage.

Card from Mr. Samuel Ward.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

Rejoicing, for your sake, that my previous communication of this date should be "crowded out by advertisements," I would say that whenever Manager BUTLER shall restore to the Franklin Company their stolen telegrams, I will produce one dated almost immediately after the dispatch I am told he has cited as referring to Secretary McCULLOCH, in which I say to the correspondent to whom it was addressed: "My last dispatch meant that Senator GRIMES is again indisposed, and may be unable to vote on Tuesday."

I am aware that it is a waste of time and effort to nail lies to Manager BUTLER's counter; but I owe it to Secretary McCULLOCH to say that I have never had the faintest intimations of his financial intentions. Nor can I claim the honor of being a "gold gambler," although Dr. BEN BUTLER's application of the epithet to me might entitle me to the glory of having done "something or other" to thwart his demoniacal plot to treat our magnificent Government as he failed in treating Fort Fisher.

SAMUEL WARD.

Kentucky Lottery.

FRANCE, SMITH & CO. COMPELLED TO DESIST DRAWING BY THE COURTS—THEIR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF.

The firm of FRANCE, SMITH & Co., of Covington, Ky., extensively advertised for some months past as managers of the Kentucky Lottery, ceased yesterday to exist to all intents and purposes. The firm was completely broken up by the arrest of the pretended Commissioners and their various assistants by the Sheriff. Pursuant to an order from the Court, issued in consequence of their disregarding the injunction recently served upon them, the Sheriff also seized everything appertaining to their business, including wheels, ballots, books, papers, &c. Their establishment was completely broken up, and they are henceforth obliged to desist from drawing in the State of Kentucky.

This action of the proper legal authorities, however, does not in the least affect the business of the old established firm of MURRAY, EDDY & Co. from regularly drawing the Kentucky State Lottery as heretofore, and we understand no change in their business will take place.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Phalon's "Paphian Lotion."

"PAPHIAN LOTION."

Removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH-BLOTCHES, TAN, &c., and renders the SKIN SOFT, FAIR and BLOOMING. SOLD by all DRUGGISTS.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP."

For the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 571 Broadway.—*Adv.*

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET COD LIVER OIL.

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

Manufactured on the sea-shore by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Adv.*

Consternation among Men's Furnishing Dealers! Reason: Importers' sale at No. 141 Fulton-st. "New-York Mills" shirts, $2 65; lace cravats, 50c.; gauze undershirts, 60c.—*Advertisement.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. [GORHAM MFG CO] Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

Starr & Marcus,

No. 22 John-st., up stairs,

continue to make a specialty of the

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

[trade-mark]

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

The Celebrated

GORHAM PLATED WARE.

A full assortment of the freshest patterns *at prices established by the manufacturers.*

ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st.

Burnett's Kalliston removes every trace of sunburn, tan, roughness or other blemishes from the complexion. Depot No. 592 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel building.

Ladies dressing the hair elaborately, for the evening, will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in shape for hours.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Terhune & Brett, No. 29 Barclay-st. WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES.

Janes, Kirtland & Co.,

Nos. 10 and 12 Reade-st., corner of Centre.

FOUNTAINS AND GARDEN VASES at wholesale and retail.

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers No. 55 John-st.

Nothing like it in Medicine.—A luxury to the palate, a painless evacuant, a gentle stimulant to the circulation, a perspiratory preparation, an anti-bilious medicine, a stomachic, a diuretic and an admirable general alterative. Such are the acknowledged and daily proven properties of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT. Sold by all druggists.

Chickering's, Waters', Bradbury's, Lindeman & Son's, and other first-class new Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons, for rent, and rent applied if purchased; or for sale on monthly installments, at WATERS & CO.'S, No. 481 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of every variety ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan on the Face, use PERRY'S "Moth and Freckle Lotion." Sold everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ST. JOHN—CLARKE.—On Thursday, May 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Blanchard, HORATIO W. ST. JOHN to Miss GEORGIE CLARKE, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, May 20, in Portland, Me., suddenly, Mrs. JERUSHA G., wife of John P. Boyd, aged 64 years.

BURGESS.—On Monday evening, May 25, of consumption, at his late residence, No. 25 Bedford-st., PETER G. BURGESS, aged 22 years and 15 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Antioch Baptist Church, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CONDIT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, SOPHIA W., wife of Wm. H. Condit, and daughter of the late Robins C. Blackburne, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her mother, Mrs. James Littlejohn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 138 Jay-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAIRE.—On Tuesday, May 26, JAMES N. HAIRE, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place at the Episcopal Church on 4th-av., corner of 82d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 28th inst.

HILLARD.—At Mendham, N. J., on Monday, May 25, HENRY HILLARD, aged 73 years.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, at Peassack, N. J.

HENDERSON.—At Hyères, France, on Sunday, May 3, DELIA ALDEN, wife of Henry Henderson, Esq., of Germantown, Penn.

MEAD.—On Tuesday morning, May 26, WALTER, eldest son of Walter and Cornelia Mead, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his parents' residence, Orange, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 3½ P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., at 2½ P. M., stopping at Brick Church Station.

TAYLOR.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, May 26, ANNA ROMEYN, wife of Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 26, ISAAC YOUNG, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ZABRISKIE.—On Sunday, May 24, SUSAN V. C. ROMEYN, widow of the late George Zabriskie, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles F. Hunter, No. 348 West 14th-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 8 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO MEXICAN CREDITORS.—All persons having claims against Mexico, who desire to coöperate in the movement inaugurated on the 9th inst., looking to an early settlement of their claims against that Government, are requested to send their address to Post Office Box 1,701 New-York City, in order that the Committee may be able to furnish them information (if desired) as to the object and purpose of their association.

B. FUNKE, Chairman.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

LLOYD'S $100,000 REVOLVING DOUBLE Maps for Wholesale Agents. See "Wants" column to-day's *Times*.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

Retailing at manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS.

FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.

The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents, making ten and 25 gallons. FOR MANUFACTURERS, in quart bottles, at $4, making 200 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.

Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

Double refined poudrette, made from night-soil blood, bones and offal of New-York City, is a fertilizer of extraordinary power, and one needed to force crops to maturity this late season. CHEAPER than any other fertilizer, it will mature a crop TWO WEEKS EARLIER, and increase the yield from one-third to one-half. Price $25 per ton. Apply to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

A CARD.

The undersigned present their thanks to Dr. Ward for his kindness in opening his beautiful residence for a series of concerts in behalf of the charities which they represent; also to the ladies and gentlemen whose talented efforts, as conductors and performers, secured the success of these Amateur Musical Entertainments, and to Mr. Isaac H. Brown for his services gratuitously rendered on these occasions.

The following is a statement of the substantial results realized by the respective charities:

The Orphans' Home	$1,112 00
The Sheltering Arms	1,020 00
The Southern Relief Fund	[illegible]

MARY JONES,
LUCY E. LEE,
MARY L. BROOKS.

AGENTS WANTED.

The new volume of the "ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA," the most important book of the year, is nearly ready. It is a work indispensable to every merchant, mechanic, farmer and professional man. Agents wanted everywhere to canvass for it. Sold only by subscription. No book will pay an experienced or competent agent so well as this. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address,

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

ORCHIDS, CAMELIAS, &C.—A LARGE and valuable private collection of vandas, laelias, cattleyas, dendrobrioms, &c., embracing about 300 pots and baskets. Twenty-two large double white camelias, azaleas, large streletzias and a general assortment of other choice plants, together with the green-house and sash, will be sold on THURSDAY MORNING, June 4, at 11 o'clock, at the green-house corner 39th-st. and Park-av., by WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer, No. 9 John-st., of whom catalogues may be had.

PULMONARY AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, (formerly of Broadway,) having returned from Europe, after an absence of four years, can now be consulted at No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st. He gives his special attention to the treatment of scrofulous affections of the throat and lungs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, &c.

OXYGEN AND PURE HYDROGEN GAS.—Process Tessie du Motay and Marechal of Metz, France. Licenses for States, counties or towns for sale. Apply to STERN, STEVENS & FRENCH, No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON'S NEW BOOKS FOR MAY.

I.

A STORY OF THE MORAVIANS.

MARRYING BY LOT.

A Tale of the Primitive Moravians.

BY CHARLOTTE B. MORTIMER.

One vol. 12mo, $1 75. (On WEDNESDAY, May 27.)

In this volume will be found in detail ample illustrations of this extraordinary mode of settling the matrimonial destinies of the whole of a Christian denomination.

II.

MATHIEU ROPARS,

ET CETERA.

By an Ex-Editor. 12mo, $1 25. (On June 3.)

III.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

A Manual for Housekeepers. 12mo, 80 cents.

The design of this Manual is to suggest what is seasonable for the table each day in the week, and how it shall be cooked, without the trouble of thinking. The receipts have all been tested by actual experience. A daily "bill of fare" for breakfast, dinner and tea is given for one week in each month, which may be varied to suit the income of the reader. A collection of pickles and sauces of rare merit form a desirable addition at the end.

IV.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

ITS PHYSICAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL EVILS.

By J. H. GRISCOM, M. D. 32mo, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents. Now ready.

*** This "Counterblast" against "the Weed" contains new and startling facts well worth the serious attention of all victims to this narcotic nuisance and pernicious poison.

V.

The first volume of PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE, With ninety interesting Papers and six Portraits. 8vo, $2 50.

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A Novel. By Mr. THOM. WHITE. 12mo, $1 50.

GET THE BEST.

GEN. GRANT'S LIFE.

We knew that, sooner or later, the true writer would appear, and relate the true story. We have not had very long to wait, for the work whose title we have set down above, is honest, able and accurate to a degree.—*Washington Chronicle.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.,

Have just published

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT,

FROM APRIL, 1861, TO APRIL, 1865.

By ADAM BADEAU,

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"The fact that I became a member of Gen. Grant's personal staff before he assumed command of the armies of the United States, and that I have since remained with him, is the voucher that I offer for the correctness of this history. I have not meant to state one fact, unless it came under my own personal observation, or has been told me by the General of the Army, or one of his important officers, or unless I know it from official papers. When I deviate from this rule, I make the deviation known."

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PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED WOMEN. By C. A. Sainte-Beuve. One volume, 12mo. Price, $2.

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A TREATISE ON COAST DEFENCE.

Based on experience gained by officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the Confederate States, and compiled from official reports of officers of the Navy of the United States made during the late North American war, from 1861 to 1865.

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RAGGED DICK.

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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN.

GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

1864. 1868.

A Grand Mass Meeting will be Held at COOPER INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, to respond to the nominations of

ULYSSES S. GRANT, for President,

and

SCHUYLER COLFAX, for Vice-President.

Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, delegate at large to the Union National Convention, will make a full report of the proceedings of the Convention.

Addresses will be delivered by

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut,
Hon. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN,
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Hon. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN,
Hon. EDMUND L. PITTS,
Hon. E. D. CULVER, and others.

The hall will be handsomely decorated. A Brass Band will be in attendance and discourse patriotic airs during the evening.

Singing by the UNION GLEE CLUB.

Front seats reserved for ladies.

Friends of the Union are invited to attend.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman Executive Committee.

WM. DRUMMOND, ALLAN COOPER, } Secretaries.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Twenty-first Assembly District "Grant Club" will hold its regular meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Staib's Harlem Hall, 3d-av., between 122d and 123d sts. The friends of Grant and Colfax are invited to be present.

N. CRAWFORD, President.

T. P. ANDERSON, J. BERRYMAN, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.—RALLY! RALLY! RALLY! The Club will attend the ratification meeting at Cooper Institute THIS EVENING. The Executive Committee will meet at headquarters on Friday evening, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. BENJAMIN F. SHAFFER, Pres.; R. H. LAWRENCE and WM. KELLOCK, Secs.; HORACE A. BLISS, Chairman Ex. Com.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

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Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities in Europe.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK,
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TELEGRAPH STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, consolidated, will be held at Chicago, Ill., at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in June, 1868, at 10 (ten) o'clock A. M., and an election of Directors will then and there be held, and such other business tran acted as may be brought before the meeting. WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
ROYAL PHELPS WILLIAMS,
HENRY BLOOD,
GEORGE DENISON,
RUFUS HATCH,
EDWARD R. FANSHAWE.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be held on the first FRIDAY of June, 1868, at 10 (ten) o'clock A. M., at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., to elect Directors and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
HENRY BLOOD,
EDWARD R. FANSHAWE.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS AND shareholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company of Illinois. You are hereby notified that a meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of this Company will be held in this City on the 15th day of June next at the office of the Company, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, to vote upon the question of the extension of the road from La Harpe to Burlington, Iowa, and from Warsaw to Quincy, Illinois, to connect with the Government bridges at those places, and to authorize the Board to contract for the building of the same, and issuing and funding of bonds of the Company bearing interest at eight per cent., not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) per mile upon such extensions or branches for said purpose, or upon any other plan that may be presented at said meeting for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for building the extensions, and upon any other subject that may be offered for consideration at said meeting.
Per order of the Board,
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:
CHARLES N. TALBOT, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
TALLMAN O. OLYPHANT, THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW, ROBERT GRANT,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
JAMES M. HALSTED, THOMAS CORNELL,
C. H. RIELL.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was duly elected President.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two than held by them.
The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments of ten per cent. each on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 10th.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company who are opposed to a perpetuation of the official term and powers of the present management, by means of the recent act of the Iowa Legislature, which was secured by the acceptance of conditions onerous and unjust, who believe that the rights of holders to hold meetings in accordance with the charter and by-laws of the Company, to manage their own property and to elect their own Trustees are in favor of such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of the earnings, are requested to send their proxies for the election to be held at Chicago on the 9th inst., to either of the parties undersigned, who will furnish blanks on application.
U. A. MURDOCK, Continental National Bank.
HENRY BLOOD, care Jay Cooke & Co.
D. P. MORGAN, No. 29 William-st.
GEORGE J. FORREST, No. 19 Nassau-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, No. 92 Grand-st.
NEW-YORK, May, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY. — You please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Ashburton Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, June 2, 1868, to vote upon a proposition to issue special stock, and also to take action upon such other business as may be brought before this meeting, as the matters to be brought before this meeting will be of vital importance to the success of the Company, it is particularly requested that each and every stockholder will be represented, either in person or by proxy.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR.,
JOHN H. CALLINS,
D. J. SPRAGUE,
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
Majority of the Directors.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., May 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 30th inst. until the 11th day of June next.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of its shareholders on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.
The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and hereafter the same management will continue business as heretofore.
Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.
CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 64 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order,
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

WANTED—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILroad stock and bonds, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad bonds, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad preferred and common stock, by M. K. JESUP & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, - - $3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES, - - - $107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. H. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, May 25, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 77 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN

from my iron safes, between Saturday night, 23d-inst., and Sunday, 31 M., 24th inst., the following, viz.:
1 Five-twenty U. S. Bond, new issues, $1,000, No. 119,903
1 Five-twenty U. S. Bond, new issues, $1,000, No. 126,291.
1 Five-twenty U. S. Bond, new issue, $1,000, No. 139,374.
1 Five-twenty U. S. Bond, new issue, $1,000, No. 119,010.
1 Cluster Diamond Ring, 8 stones.
1 Cluster Diamond Pin, 6 or 7 stones.
1 Gold Watch and Chain.
3 Solitaire Diamond Studs.
And
$500 in Post Office and Internal Revenue Stamps, of various denominations, up to $5.
Also,
20 Shares Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company.
The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the stolen valuables, or proportionately for any part thereof.
GERARD BETTS,
No. 7 Old-slip.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868.

NOTICE.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., BUFFALO, May 23, 1868.

The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's office in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of June next.
The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain in open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of June, and remain closed until after the election.
HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 23, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY: The Legislature of Iowa by an act passed unanimously has repealed the Act approved 11th June, 1869, and the State of Iowa, by its Attorney-General, has obtained and served upon the officers and Directors of the Company an injunction order, forbidding the Directors and Stockholders of the Company, and their agents, attorneys, servants and counselors, and all persons acting by or under them, from calling any meeting for an election, or taking any action in such a meeting prior to June, 1869.
No election or Stockholders' meeting of this Company can, therefore, be held in June next. Any attempt to hold such election or meeting in pursuance of the irregular and irresponsible notification which has appeared, would be a violation of law and a breach of the injunction of the Court.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and no vote will be received after the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE June 1, 1868, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, (reorganized and consolidated,—before paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committees.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1868, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 6, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 18, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Williamsburg Gaslight Company, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on
MONDAY, JUNE 1
next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 25 to June 1, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the seven per cent. bonds, falling due first August next, are hereby notified that the Treasurer is authorized to exchange the capital stock of the Company at par for such bonds as may be surrendered to him prior to the first day of July next. Accrued interest on the bonds will be allowed to the holder. Road in perpetual lease, and has always paid semi-annual dividends of four per cent. in February and February, besides accumulating a surplus.
G. T. W. BRAHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 14th day of June next, at 9 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA and Warsaw Railway Company, due on the 1st June prox., will be paid at this office.
J. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders in the National Patent Wood Preserving Company will be held on the FIRST MONDAY of June next, at No. 52 Pine-st., P. M., in the office of the Company, No. 68 Broadway.
MAY 18, 1868. J. RICHD. BARRET, President.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage; various sums ranging from $1,100 to $10,000 and upward. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 49 Wall-st., third story, front.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 26 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 356 and 358 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,098 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the following dividends, payable at this office on and after the 20th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 17th day of June next.
Ten per cent. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.
Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.
The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. POTTCHARD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 1st proximo.
CHARLES CURTISS, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—A UNITED States patent, covering effectually for fifteen years the most valuable manufacture in the country; capital required, $250,000; price of patent, $25,000, cash. Principals only address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 990 Post Office.

A PERMANENT BUSINESS FOR AN active, energetic man with moderate capital. Business strictly legitimate and requisite than capital. Address Simon Shilcox, St. Nicholas Hotel, or call same place between 10 and 1 o'clock or 2 and 5 o'clock, Room No. 355.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A small capital to purchase a flour and feed business, as the owner wishes to go West; excellent chance for a small farm near Rahway or Plainfield, N. J. Call at No. 213 Newark-av., Jersey City.

FOR SALE — RILEY'S PATENT IMPROVEments in Furnace Doors; effectually prevents swinging when open on a rolling vessel; especially adapted to steamship engine-furnaces; others, all classes.
E. TIFFANY & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS E. CABLE, who resides at Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and SAMUEL SAMUELS, who resides at Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and HIRAM HOWARD, who resides at Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and HENRY G. MARVIN, who resides at Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of THOMAS E. CABLE & CO., for the purpose of doing a victualing business in the City of New-York, that the said THOMAS E. CABLE is the general partner, and said SAMUEL SAMUELS and H. G. MARVIN are the special partners, and have contributed and paid in cash $10,000 as capital toward the common stock, that is to say, the said SAMUELS $5,000 and the said MARVIN $5,000; that the said partnership commenced on the 4th day of May, 1868, and is to terminate on the 1st day of May, 1877.
THOMAS E. CABLE,
S. SAMUELS,
H. G. MARVIN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. Foot West 39th-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of CRANE & SPERRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
MUNROE CRANE,
JOEL A. SPERRY.

The undersigned will continue the business of Hog-Slaughtering, formerly conducted by Crane & Sperry, on his own account.
MUNROE CRANE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. LEUZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 25, 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Charles P. Leuz, of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition by the District Court of said district.
my27-law3w* R. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 16th day of May, A.D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM CHURCHILL, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my21-law3w* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. VAN NORTWICK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. DOUGHERTY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George W. Dougherty, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1868.
my20-law3w* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BERRYMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Berryman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1868.
E. MORE, Attorney, No. 37 Wall-st. my20-law3w

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB D. GILDERSLEEVE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Caleb D. Gildersleeve, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1868.
my20-law3w* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH T. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Josiah T. Brown, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY IDE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Henry Ide, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1868.
my20-law3w* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BERRYMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Berryman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1868.
E. MORE, Attorney, No. 37 Wall-st. my20-law3w

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BERRYMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Berryman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of May, 1868.
E. MORE, Attorney, No. 37 Wall-st. my20-law3w

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DWIGHT E. RAY, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Dwight E. Ray, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, May 8, 1868.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, Assignee,
my20-law3w* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VINCENT WRIGHT, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Albert W. Wright, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 356 and 358 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,098 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE—A UNITED States patent, covering effectually for fifteen years the most valuable manufacture in the country; capital required, $250,000; price of patent, $25,000, cash. Principals only address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 990 Post Office.

A PERMANENT BUSINESS FOR AN active, energetic man with moderate capital. Business strictly legitimate and requisite than capital. Address Simon Shilcox, St. Nicholas Hotel, or call same place between 10 and 1 o'clock or 2 and 5 o'clock, Room No. 355.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A small capital to purchase a flour and feed business, as the owner wishes to go West; excellent chance for a small farm near Rahway or Plainfield, N. J. Call at No. 213 Newark-av., Jersey City.

FOR SALE — RILEY'S PATENT IMPROVEments in Furnace Doors; effectually prevents swinging when open on a rolling vessel; especially adapted to steamship engine-furnaces; others, all classes.
E. TIFFANY & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that THOMAS E. CABLE, who resides at Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and SAMUEL SAMUELS, who resides at Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and HIRAM HOWARD, who resides at Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and HENRY G. MARVIN, who resides at Mott Haven, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name and firm of THOMAS E. CABLE & CO., for the purpose of doing a victualing business in the City of New-York, that the said THOMAS E. CABLE is the general partner, and said SAMUEL SAMUELS and H. G. MARVIN are the special partners, and have contributed and paid in cash $10,000 as capital toward the common stock, that is to say, the said SAMUELS $5,000 and the said MARVIN $5,000; that the said partnership commenced on the 4th day of May, 1868, and is to terminate on the 1st day of May, 1877.
THOMAS E. CABLE,
S. SAMUELS,
H. G. MARVIN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868. Foot West 39th-st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of CRANE & SPERRY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
MUNROE CRANE,
JOEL A. SPERRY.

The undersigned will continue the business of Hog-Slaughtering, formerly conducted by Crane & Sperry, on his own account.
MUNROE CRANE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. FOSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin W. Foster, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868.
my21-law3w* R. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 16th day of May, A.D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM CHURCHILL, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my21-law3w* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH H. TITUS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Titus, Hicks & Briggs, and Upton & Titus, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payments of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MAY 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE H. P. WILLCOX, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, of the late firm of King, Barth & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN	COLORADO.	
MINNESOTA	NEVADA	Building.
NEBRASKA	IDAHO.	
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, May 27	
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, June 10	
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, June 24	
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, July 1	

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $26, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

MALTA	May 28
TRIPOLI	June 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, appy at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 3
SAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 17
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, June 24
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 1

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry	$90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months	$165.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry	$30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports	$37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam and Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.	
Steerage passage	$30.

For further information apply at No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, CUTTING, will leave SATURDAY, May 30, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

The elegant first-class steamship

QUAKER CITY, C. WOLF, Commander,

will sail for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier 13 North River.

Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $28—gold. For passage apply to

LEXOW & NOELTE, Agents.

No. 2 New-Chambers-st.

Or on the pier to CHAS. BUSHOR.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS COOK & BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO GERMANY.—The famous first-class steamship QUAKER CITY, Capt. C. WOLF, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Bremen direct, on SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $28; gold. Apply for freight to

RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st., New-York.

For passage to A. CADLER, 118 Court-st., Brooklyn, and V. PREOBT, General Agent, 40 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month,

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers can on occasion be used as mail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

VIRGO, Capt. J. DEAKEN.

The NEVADA will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 23.

MORGAN, Capt. H. E. ——, June 6.

EAGLE, Capt. M. K. GREEN, June 13.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. HARTSON, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....WHITMAN SATURDAY, May 30.

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, June 6.

MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, June 13.

GEO. WASHINGTON.....GARDINER.....SATURDAY, June 20.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships

ISAAC BELL, HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and ROANOKE.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant state-room accommodations, apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,

No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE,

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railway Company dispatch

The first-class steamship

FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARACOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving June 9 connects closely with steamer NEW-YORK, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when those dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JUNE 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

JUNE 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,

WM. H. WEBB, President.

CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Asp inwall (Colon) on the 9th and 16th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $350 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $249 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent.

No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

80 cents per cubic foot, 1¾ cents per lb.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA sails on MONDAY, June 1, at noon.

Her freight reaches San Francisco about 12 days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 5.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents.

PACIFIC UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of California.

Capital stock, $3,000,000.

Directors:

A. K. GRIM, San Francisco.
L. ROBINSON, San Francisco.
J. E. DE LA MONTANYA, San Francisco.
L. W. COE, San Francisco.
HEYDENFELT, San Francisco.
J. W. LADD, Oregon, and
A. E. TILTON, New-York.

Forward freight packages, parcels, jewelry, specie, currency, United States bonds, letters, &c., by every steamer, via Aspinwall and Panama, to west coast of South and Central America and Mexico. Via San Francisco to all the cities, towns and mining camps of the Pacific States and Territories, the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China, and from New-York, connecting with the Atlantic Foreign Express, to all parts of Europe. Merchandise, with bills to "collect on delivery," notes, drafts and accounts for collection, commission orders for the purchase and sale of merchandise and mining stocks, the examination of mines, recording deeds, transfer of stocks, &c., &c., will receive prompt attention at the lowest rates.

For more particular information apply at office, No. 57 Broadway.

A. K. GRIM, President.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. states passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR

BOSTON,

from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.

In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON	$2 50
TO PROVIDENCE	1 75

Meals 50 cents to $1 50.

Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.

A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first-class	$2 00
To Providence, first-class	1 50

The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

and foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Trains leave Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, D. S. BABCOCK,

President Stoninrton Steamboat Company.

PROVIDENCE AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEPTUNE LINE.

Shippers of merchandise to

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER

and other eastern points, are hereby informed that notwithstanding the late fire,

A BOAT WILL LEAVE HERE DAILY FOR PROVIDENCE,

From Pier No. 27 North River,

at the usual hour.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1868.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$2 00

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,

NEWPORT, OLD COLONY, METROPOLIS, or BRISTOL,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4, 4:45, 8 and 11 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

H. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamboats DANIEL DREW and JOHN POTTER leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Pittsfield and points East. Every Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 26, 7:0 A. M.	Monday, May 25, 8:00 A. M.
Friday, May 29, 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, May 26, 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, May 30, 1:30 P. M.	Wed., May 27, 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, June 2, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, May 28, 12:00 M.
	Friday, May 29, 1:00 P. M.
	Monday, June 1, 1:30 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 6:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. The elegant steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, the STEAMER MARY POWELL,

eaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

On 5th-av., near 68th-st., house and lot in fee, about 25½x100, $80,000.

ALSO FOR SALE

On 5th-av., below 14th-st., house and lot, with extra lot and stable, $125,000.

ALSO FOR SALE

On 5th-av., near 42d-st., house and lot, 26x120, $115,000.

ALSO FOR SALE

On 5th-av., a large corner below 40th-st.

ALSO FOR SALE

Several first-class residences on 5th-av.

AND TO LEASE

On 5th-av. below 14th-st., about 90 feet front—10 years for business purposes.

ALSO TO LEASE FOR 21 YEARS,

A first-class business corner on 5th-av., near Fifth Avenue Hotel, about 24x100.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN,

No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE BUILDING LOTS.

For sale, a single vacant lot on 40th-st., north side, 120 feet west of Madison-av., 25x100, $16,000.

ALSO,

For sale, a full size lot on 45th-st. north side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., at $15,000.

ALSO,

For sale, the northeast corner of 118th-av. and 58th-st., 100x100. Price $20,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF GROUND IN THE Eighth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 28th and 27th sts.: it comprises 6 lots, it is tastefully laid out, all kinds of fruit and shade trees, and has a large brick building and other houses upon it; would make an excellent pleasure garden; convenient to three car routes; from the buildings can be had a fine view of the bay and surrounding scenery. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to owner, WM. HATFIELD, 3d-av., near 24th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 22D-ST., NEAR PIKE'S Opera House, a large and elegant house, with ground running through to 24 h-st., 25x102.9. Price $75,000.

On 8th-av., near Pike's Opera House, a large property, finely located, about 49x83 feet, at $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, 25 minutes from the City, an elegant house, with about half an acre of land; house two stories and French roof, built in the best manner and of the best materials, with modern improvements; fine and extensive view upon all sides.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAINS—NO. 137 WEST 43D-ST., NO. 60 WEST 45th, Nos. 74 and 141 West 47th and No. 10 East 54th-sts.; high-stoop brown-stone, three and four-story houses; from $14,000 to $65,000. W. P. SEYMOUR.

EAST 42D-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 3d-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, the door.

FOR SALE—THE FULL SIZE, BROWN-STONE house No. 18 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.; house is four story, high-stoop, and in fine order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE plot of lots on 5th-av. for sale cheap on easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON one of the finest blocks on Washington-av., convenient to cars; lot 50x110, house two story, brick and Mansard roof, with two story extension, cellar concreted, large kitchen and laundry under extension, floors laid in black walnut and oak, bay window in back parlor; stable for two horses, 21x16, two water closets, bath room, hot and cold water throughout, marble tiled hall, gas fixtures; house built by day work and in complete order, having been recently painted and frescoed throughout; immediate possession; will be sold at a very reasonable price. For further particulars apply at the real estate office, southeast corner of Fulton and Portland avs., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—One of the most desirable situations on the Hudson, comprising 20 acres.

It has a beautiful river and land view, the latter extending from the Highlands to the Catskill Mountains.

It is located on high ground and in a first-class neighborhood, and within one mile of the depot at New-Hamburgh.

It is tastefully laid out, has plenty of shade trees, and a long and beautiful drive from the main entrance, and convenient access from side entrance. A new and large stable has recently been erected on the place. Persons desiring a country residence will do well to examine this property. Apply to

MARCUS B. MANGAM,

Pres. National Trust Co., No. 336 Broadway.

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THE CALLICOT CASE.

Tenth Day's Proceedings—Summing up on Behalf of the Government by Mr. E. W. Stoughton—Judge Nelson's Charge to the Jury.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court, (Brooklyn,) yesterday, Mr. E. W. Stoughton proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the Government and summed up the evidence in this case at considerable length.

SUMMING UP FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

In his opening remarks he alluded to and expressed his surprise at the attack on the law made by counsel for the defendants, by which they were prevented from going on the stand and testifying in their case. Here was an officer of the Government, Mr. Callicot, charged with a trust which involved the collection of revenue to a large amount, and he was paid liberally for his duty. Should he be allowed to turn traitor to his trust and convert the property to his own use? Throughout this district what had we seen? Of the eighteen distillers' bonds taken in the district in the short time that person was in charge of the office, all excepting one were fraudulent. He called attention to the position of Mr. Allen in connection with these bonds. The jury had heard a great deal about form thirty-three, which was an affidavit respecting the property of sureties. They remembered the evidence that nine of these eighteen bonds contained not the names of real sureties—men of flesh and blood—but it appeared by evidence, not denied, that as to eighteen sureties in the bonds, their names were forged by Mr. Enright, so that no person could have appeared before Mr. Allen as the latter he wrote the certificate stating that the sureties appeared before him. Before proceeding to consider whether the defendants were guilty of the offences charged or not, he desired to call attention to the duties of these officers. Counsel then proceeded to define the duties of Messrs. Callicot and Allen as to the employment of trustworthy deputies, and as to the proper scrutiny of the bonds given by distillers, and in the other important details of their offices. He narrated the particulars of the 411 bonds' transaction, so frequently referred to in the evidence already published in the TIMES, and showed how the transaction should have been carried on if conducted regularly. He referred to the presentation of the Hand bond, saying, Mr. DeWitt had said that Mr. Callicot had declined to take the bond upon Cunningham's representation, but delivered it to Mr. Breed, who kept it two days and two nights. Mr. Jenks had said about the same thing, and added that he would suggest that the reason that the bond was not approved by Tappan in the usual way in the Collector's office was because of the extreme delicacy in not wishing to pass upon a bond drawn up by Hardy, Tappan's brother-in-law. This was the defence set up that Callicot acted in good faith in handing it to Mr. Breed. But if it should turn out that the certificate was put there after the permit was issued, the jury was it put there. If the jury believed that it was put there after the permit was issued and the property delivered, then that would be an end to the idea that Mr. Callicot was innocent, and had acted in good faith. He called attention to the bond presented to Callicot, who knew that it was prepared by Hardy. The names of the principal and sureties were in the same handwriting, and the most casual observer could not fail to notice that fact. Here was a bond with the most damning proofs of fraud, handed into the Collector's office to be examined by the Collector himself. The sureties resided near the office and inquiry could have been made immediately as to their responsibility.

Counsel then proceeded to review the evidence for the defence, going to show that Mr. Callicot was not aware of the fraudulent action of his employes, and demanded why Stagg and Breed were not placed upon the stand by the defence. Breed, who knew all about the appointment of the Deputy Collector, was not called, and the testimony of Mr. Tappan only, as to the identification, was left to the jury. It had been said that McMullen was the engineer of the office and alone responsible for the fraud; but could the jury believe that Mr. Callicot could be so imposed upon and suspected as to allow such frauds to be committed unknowingly over his own signature? Counsel then referred to the fact that it had been claimed by McMullen that Mr. Callicot's appointments had cost $15,000 and that the office would have to pay for it. In connection therewith he alluded to the initiatory steps taken in the conspiracy—the removal of Robinson from and the appointment of Dayton as storekeeper to Wilson's warehouse. Dayton was put there temporarily. Was it? He remained there until every drop of whisky in the warehouse was removed and until the object of his appointment was accomplished. It was said that Dayton was found in office and it was suggested that McMullen had all this done. Here was property worth $40,000 to the Government, and Mr. Tracy warned Callicot of the probable purpose of this keeper, Dayton. Was there an honest man in the community who would not have acted upon such warning? But instead of that Mr. Callicot stated a falsehood—that the appointment was merely temporary; and the fraud proceeded to the end.

Referring to the antecedents of Callicot, counsel continued: I would not allude to his former life except in connection with the allusion made to it by counsel. I don't think that his figure in life was distinguished until an event happened in the Legislature to which the gentleman has referred. I believe then it was said that his friends did not know where to find him; but I think that for some time to come they will. That's my impression.

Mr. Stoughton contended that Stagg, the special agent of the Treasury Department, was in every arrangement for fraud with Mr. Callicot, and that Mr. Callicot and McMullen conspired together with a similar object; so did Dayton. Dayton had said that he did not know he was removed until Cunningham told him, and that he found himself at Wilson's—all of which tended to show a pre-arrangement and pre-concert with the Collector. Mr. Stoughton continued a most effective argument, thoroughly dissecting the defence, and concluded shortly before 4 o'clock.

JUDGE NELSON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge NELSON then proceeded to charge the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The indictment in this case found against the accused is, in substance, that Callicot and Allen, Collector and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third Collection District of New-York, and others named and unknown, contriving and intending to defraud the United States of divers sums of money payable for taxes upon 200 barrels of distilled spirits, on the 9th of May, 1867, conspired together to procure to be fraudulently executed a certain bond required by the laws of the United States and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that is to say, a bond for the transportation of distilled spirits dated the 7th of May, 1867, purporting to be a sufficient bond for the transportation, executed by R. H. Hand as principal, and William Malin and John Jaggard as sureties, for the sum of $43,000 each, conditioned for the transportation of the 200 barrels from the bonded warehouse of John Wilson, in Brooklyn, to the bonded warehouse of M. S. Cole, of the Third District of Massachusetts, Boston—whereas, in fact, the name of Hand was forged and the sureties were insufficient and wholly worthless, as the said Callicot, Allen and the others well knew, by which fraudulent bond payment of the tax was evaded, and lost to the United States. The indictment also charges that Callicot and Allen fraudulently accepted this Hand bond for the transportation of spirits as above stated—as above described—and did thereupon permit and allow the 200 barrels to be removed from the warehouse of Wilson, well knowing the insufficiency of the bond and of the sureties. This is the substance, gentlemen, of the charge in the indictment against the accused—in what may be called the first count in the indictment. There is also a count in it charging a conspiracy of the defendants to connive at the fraudulent execution of this Hand bond, and to accept such security within the act of Congress for the transportation of the spirits from Wilson's warehouse; and upon the acceptance of which a permit was granted to remove the spirits to the warehouse in Boston already referred to. The indictment which I have thus—the substance of which I have thus stated to you in the condensed form—is found upon the second section of the act of Congress—one of the act of 1867, March 24, the late act; the other the act of July, I think 1864. The offence as stated in the indictment is founded upon the 30th section of the act of 1867, and which provides that "if two or more persons conspire together to defraud the United States in any manner whatever, and one or more of them shall do any act to effect the object, the parties to the conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000 and to imprisonment not exceeding two years." The acts of the parties, you will observe, have described as constituting the offence, fall short of the actual commission of the fraud against the Government. The conspiracy to defraud with any one act by either of the parties constitutes the offence. The mere combination or understanding to commit the fraud is sufficient without any actual perpetration of it, or loss or damage to the Government—if any one of them has taken a step toward its execution, toward carrying into effect, as in the present case, the procurement of the fraudulent bond. That's one step—or the granting of a permit would be another step, for the withdrawal of the whisky from the warehouse. The law strikes at the incipient steps—the germ of the offence, with a view the more effectually to deter persons from entering upon it, and lays hold of them before its consummation. The other offence charged, and which we refer to, is founded on the forty-second section of the act of July, 1866, instead of 1864. It provides that if any person shall sign any fraudulent bond or permit, or other documents required by law, for who shall fraudulently procure the same to be executed, or who shall connive at the execution thereof by which the payment of any Internal Revenue tax shall be evaded, or attempted to be evaded, or which shall be executed for the purpose of withdrawing spirits from a bonded warehouse, on conviction shall forfeit all his interest in the spirits (if he has any,) and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years. This act makes it an offence for any person to execute or to connive at the execution of a fraudulent bond, or to execute or connive at the execution of a fraudulent permit or other documents required by law, with a view to evade the payment of the tax, or for the purpose of withdrawing the spirits from a bonded warehouse. It will thus be seen, gentlemen, how specific and particular the offence or offences charged in the indictment in this case are described in the acts of Congress—so specific that any person who can read cannot misunderstand them, more especially public officers who are appointed to carry into execution the laws and provisions of the acts; whose attention must, therefore, necessarily have been drawn to the particular provisions as the guide of their conduct and the foundation of their duties. By the fortieth section of this act of 1866, distilled spirits which have been inspected, gauged and marked by an inspector may be removed without the payment of the tax from the bonded warehouse of the distillery, as exemplified in the case of Wilson's, upon the execution of a transportation bond, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe—as he has done, as you see from the form of the execution—and may be transported to any general bonded warehouse used for the storage of spirits, and immediately (according to the law) on its arrival at the bonded warehouse to which the spirits have been transferred, they are to be again gauged, again inspected, and placed in the warehouse. The Hand bond, which figures largely in this case, was got up under this provision of the law and the regulations of the Commissioner. That this bond was grossly fraudulent, and was got up for the purpose of defrauding the Government by the removal of whisky from Wilson's warehouse without paying the tax, is undeniable, and that it effected the purpose designed by procuring the removal of the 411 barrels—

Mr. Jenks, (interrupting,) two hundred barrels.

Judge Nelson—Four hundred on that permit in all—two hundred in the first lot, and two hundred in the second lot. I refer to the whole—without the payment of tax—whereby the Government lost some $46,800 tax, is equally true. The proof on this subject is overwhelming. We need not, therefore, give ourselves any trouble to look critically into the evidence as to the fact that the Government was defrauded in this removal. Witnesses concerned in it, engaged in it—in the execution of it, have given us a detailed account of the manner in which the fraud was perpetrated. The material and only question left open, therefore, for your examination and judgment, is whether the defendants, Callicot and Allen, were parties to this fraud, connived at it or cooperated in its perpetration. If in the evidence in the case bearing upon this question—the whole of it so far as it has any bearing upon this question—that it becomes necessary that you should look into it, critically into it, examine it, and upon which find your verdict. Were they parties to this fraud? The question has been very fully, fairly and ably examined and discussed by each of the learned counsel who has addressed you on the subject, and I do not doubt but that you are already very fully possessed of the question, and of all the evidence which has any pertinent bearing upon it. I do not intend, therefore, to be tedious in going over, for I am quite satisfied with the discussion by the learned counsel. All I intend is to draw your attention more especially and exclusively to the real question in the case—the question of fact in the case. The ground taken in the defence is that Callicot, the Collector, had no knowledge of the fraud in the execution of this bond, this Hand bond; that it was not executed before him, but before Allen, the deputy; and hence he had no means of knowledge, or even of suspicion, that there was anything wrong in getting it up, or in the execution of it. Now, this is certainly true as it respects the execution of the bond; it was not executed in his room in the building, but in the adjoining room—the front room, occupied by the Deputy—and so far the ground taken on the part of the learned counsel is well founded on the evidence; but it must be remembered—it should be remembered—he had it afterward in his possession for several days for the purpose of examination, and with a view to ascertain if it was good security for the tax on the whisky to be removed. When Hardy applied to him with the bond for the permit the first time, he declined to give it—that is, give the permit—but took the bond to look into it, took it from Hardy to look into it, and several days—I cannot specify the number—several days elapsed before Hardy called again for the permit. And when he did, the bond was still with Callicot, for he took it to look at it according to this witness and said he believed it was all right. Now, if he had really made an examination into the sufficiency of the security he would naturally look to the character and condition of the sureties as these were the most important names on the bond—sureties for the principal. Any examination instituted by any person of common understanding with the view to ascertain the sufficiency of the bond—the responsibility of it—for any purpose—would naturally lead the person to look to the condition of the sureties upon it; and it is quite natural that the Collector should have followed that view. Their places of residences were accurately upon the bond, and in this City, where they resided. One of them, according to a witness, a responsible witness, whose tenant he was, states that Martin lived within ten minutes' walk from the Collector's office; the other, Jaggard, within about a mile from the office. If he had gone there, or if he had sent there to inquire of these names, as we see from the testimony in the case, the fraudulent character of the bond would have at once been revealed. There is also another circumstance to be observed in this bond which we think should not be overlooked. The experiment was tried upon Callicot to get a permit to remove this whisky without any bond, indicating thereby unmistakably a design to perpetrate a fraud by using him and his office in the removal of the whisky. You recollect the application by Cunningham and the delivery of two blank permits to Callicot with a mark, I think made by McMullen, which was pointed out to him by Cunningham, and which permits he was requested to sign by his friend who had made these marks; and this without a transportation bond, without any sort of a bond. The meaning of this application could not be misunderstood; it was openly and undisguisedly made, and could have no other result if complied with—if the application was complied with—than to defraud the Government. And I am sorry to say—sorry to be obliged to say—that Callicot entertained the application, received the blanks, (the blank permits,) for further consideration; that is, according to the evidence of the witness. He took them, that he would see about them, instead of rejecting them instantly with indignation. Now, to say the least of this, Callicot, we see, was advised and had a knowledge that these parties, Cunningham and McMullen, two of the conspirators, intended to perpetrate a fraud upon Government. He was thus put upon his guard by this fraudulent conduct, and if an honest officer, he would naturally—if an honest officer, he would naturally have seen to it that by no contrivance of theirs—no subsequent contrivance of theirs, such as getting up a fraudulent bond or otherwise, that the fraud should succeed. He was admonished that these persons had made an experiment upon him with a view to get these 200 barrels from the Wilson warehouse without payment of the tax, and without any security—without any bond. The first lot, 200 barrels was removed by means of this bond, and a permit was given upon the face of it by the Collector. Instead of being taken to Boston, according to the conditions or terms of the permit a large portion of it was sold to rectifying establishments in this neighborhood, including Brown and others, a firm which embraced McMullen as one of the partners. Thus the fraud was perfected. I shall not go into the details, but you remember the disposition that was made of it. A large portion of it was sold for $1 30 a gallon, and the money went into the hands of McMullen. Afterwards, another permit was made to the Collector for the removal of 211 barrels from the same warehouse and by the same parties. This lot of whisky was removed on the 24th and 25th of May. Now it is admitted—it is not to be denied upon the evidence—that this lot—this second lot—was removed without any bond. The old permit was used, the date being altered from the 14th to the 24th of May, and a transportation order of the same date—24th of May—signed by Callicot, was procured. These papers were procured by McMullen who afterward delivered them to Cunningham; and upon which the whisky was removed—211 barrels—not to Boston, according to the corrections in the order, but to these distillery establishments in the neighborhood, especially to that of Brown and others. Unexplained, this is a manifest fraud upon the Government by the Collector—no bond, no payment of the tax. But an explanation has been offered by the learned counsel for the defendants and it is for you to examine it and for you to determine the weight of it. It is this: that McMullen altered the old permit himself from the 14th to the 24th, and that the transportation order which was genuine and bore the same date, the 24th, was given under the supposition that it was intended to apply to the first permit—the permit of the 14th of May. It is admitted—not denied—that the alteration in the old permit from the 14th of May to the 24th, was made by McMullen. It is proved to be in his handwriting and doubtless he altered it; but the transportation order dated on the same day of the alteration and signed by Callicot, he must have procured. He was the man who went to obtain the permit for the second lot, and who brought the papers and delivered them to Callicot, (he) who delivered them to Dayton, the storekeeper. McMullen, therefore, must have got the transportation order which was issued on that day. Now, the first permit that was given on the 14th of May conferred full authority upon these parties to remove 200 barrels of whisky from this warehouse to Wilson's. It required no alteration or change—that is, none was given at the time; but the permit was given as full authority to the parties for the benefit of McMullen; he was the master-spirit—for his benefit—full authority to remove the 200 barrels. Well, the argument is, and you must give such weight to it as you think it is entitled to, that the Collector may have supposed that these first 200 barrels of whisky were not immediately removed upon that permit of the 14th of May, and that they may have remained there in the warehouse for the ten days, and that this order was given for the purpose of accompanying that first permit with a view to the removal of the first lot of 200 barrels. Now, that is the argument, that is the explanation which the learned counsel has given. It is for you to look at it, to examine all the circumstances connected with the removal of the second lot, and the papers on which it was made. Now, DeWean, the bond clerk in the office, special, wrote this order—this transportation order—but the witness that testifies that he wrote it, and that it is in his handwriting; and he is the one, you recollect, when it was returned by Dayton to the office, that was concerned in the alteration of the date of that order from the 24th to the 16th. He has given us no explanation of the order—of this transportation order—thus written by him. He has not given any explanation that it was issued for the purpose of accompanying the first permit of May 14. He has given no explanation of it, but left it unexplained. Now, there was at least an indiscretion in giving this second order—or rather this transportation order—as very properly called for observations as it respects official duty. The Collector knew that he had given this authority for the removal of 200 barrels on the 14th, from Wilson's warehouse and he thus gives a second authority to remove the same number of barrels ten days afterward, leaving it open to these parties engaged in both applications to him—these who had made the application for the removal of the first 200 barrels, and had also subsequently renewed the application for 211 more, and who had, in the first application, indicated a disposition to perpetrate a fraud upon the Government in the removal of this whisky. I say, under these circumstances, and in connection with these parties who are thus suspected, it would have been wise on the part of the public officer, before he put into their hands these two authorities, that could be used for the purpose of taking out a double quantity, if he should have, before he gave that authority, instituted an inquiry, either by himself or by his clerks or deputies, at the warehouse of Wilson, to see whether the first 200 barrels had not already been removed. I understand that it was not over a mile or two—two or three miles from the Collector's office, this warehouse. It would have been no great trouble, consumed but much time to have instituted this inquiry when the application was made for two hundred barrels more, to see whether the first permit had been used in the transfer from the warehouse of the whisky. Now, gentlemen, there is one more topic I am going to call your attention to for a moment, and then I shall leave the case to you; and that is the circumstance connected with the application of the District-Attorney on the 28th of May, for the privilege of examining these bonded warehouses, B. You have that account from the Deputy-Surveyor Assistant District-Attorney. What led to this application is a fact that seems to be in some dispute between the learned counsel, although I recollect distinctly the testimony of Mr. Allen, and it is on my notes. Twenty-one barrels of the last lot of the 211 were seized in the carts on the 25th, and were in the street in front of the office of the District-Attorney. The seizure, of course, produced some sensation, particularly among the parties who were interested in the removal, and on the part of the District-Attorney, who was looking to the interests of the Government. It seems that Mr. Allen, in the interest of the Government, went with Cunningham, who was interested in getting the barrels released, to the office of the Collector. Mr. Allen, the Assistant District-Attorney, states that he there put the question to the Collector whether this whisky that was thus seized and detained had been removed in pursuance of an order from him, and the answer, as stated by Mr. Allen, was that he had given the order and that he had given the order to remove from Class A, Wilson's warehouse, to Class B, general bonded warehouse. That is the testimony of Mr. Allen. It is questioned on the part of the counsel for the accused, that is upon the contradiction which would exist between the two orders, for Allen's testimony is not mistaken, that the first transportation order was to carry this whisky to Boston. The second, according to the account which we have from Mr. Allen, was not under that order, but under an order to transfer the whisky from Class A to Class B, bonded warehouses. But I don't put weight upon that, but what I wish to call your attention to is this: This suggestion of the removal of the whisky from the warehouse of Wilson to the warehouse of Class B—the general bonded warehouse—that suggestion excited the suspicion of the District-Attorney that there was something wrong about the removal. Hence, he instructed his deputy, on the 28th, to go to the Collector and get the privilege of having these bonded warehouses, Class B, examined, to see if he could find where this whisky had been transferred. He went there, and on putting the question to the Collector he was unable to state to him in what particular warehouse, Class B, this whisky had been transferred. If he had been able to do so, why of course the Assistant District-Attorney could have made the examination at once, but he was unable to do it. Now, this whisky had been in Mr. Dayton, the removal officer, had the order or permit; that he was then gone and probably he would not be able to find it that afternoon, but he would see the officer and get the papers from him. Well, Allen called the next day, the 29th, and that day the Collector was not in, but he saw Tappan, and all the papers that Tappan could find was this Hand bond, and they examined that. He called the third day and saw the Collector. He had not been able to see the storekeeper, the one who held the permit for this transfer to Class B. He called on the 31st day, and although there was an arrangement that he would permit these warehouses to be examined if one of his deputies could accompany the District-Attorney or his agent, yet there was no such permit—there was a delay from the 28th to the 31st inclusive.

Mr. Jenckes—(Interrupting) The 30th.

Mr. Tracy—The 31st.

Judge Nelson—I think the 31st; I want to be safe. Now, you must remember that the most of this whisky—the whole of it, indeed—had been removed on the 28th; it was in the City. Now, there was ground for suspicion as suspected, this second lot of whisky, and the removal of it, and the perseverance on the part of the District-Attorney, with a view to get an opportunity to explore these warehouses with a view to find the whisky, if there was any real ground of suspicion, even to the suggestion of fraud, that fraud had been committed in the removal of this whisky from the warehouse of Wilson, why, certainly the Collector should have been the first man that would have put in requisition all his official force for the purpose of ferreting out the fraud that had been suggested in the removal of the whisky by the District-Attorney—fraud upon the Government. I shall not dwell upon the nature of these fraudulent bonds in general. It would not have been remarkable nor singular if, in the multitude of business of an office of this kind, occasionally an imposition should have been pressed upon him. * * * But the idea that some eighteen or nineteen fraudulent bonds, forged both as to principal and as to surety or otherwise tainted with fraud; that there should have been that number accepted in succession, within a limit of about a month, was sufficient to excite surprise, if not suspicion, and call for an explanation. Now gentlemen, return to the question that I put to you in the opening, and that is: look at these facts; this testimony which I called your attention to, and if I have omitted anything in the facts that your attention has been called to by the learned counsel, examine all and determine whether or not these defendants have been parties to the fraud or connived at the fraud against the Government, which is admitted, and about which there is no controversy. If you are satisfied upon the examination of the evidence that they are, you are bound to convict; if not, to acquit them.

The jury then, at 5 o'clock, retired to deliberate, and returned into court at 9 o'clock, when the Foreman stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, Judge BENEDICT, after a pause, said:

GENTLEMEN: I shall direct the Marshal to furnish you with some refreshments and shall remain ready to obey the summons of a messenger, should you agree upon a verdict before 11 o'clock. If you have not agreed by that time, I will direct the Marshal to furnish your breakfast in the morning. I shall come to Court myself at 10 to-morrow, and will then receive your verdict, if you have prepared one. I shall not go to New-York after that, and shall be engaged until 4, and will be ready to receive a verdict up to 11 o'clock.

The Marshal was then directed to conduct the jury to their room, swear in two additional keepers, and keep the Court open, sending for him in case of an agreement.

The Judge then retired, the jury went back to their room, and the defendants to the Marshal's room.

Homicide in the Twenty-second Ward—A Mysterious Case—The Accused Under Arrest.

A singular homicide case occurred yesterday morning in Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, when PATRICK EGAN, of No. 225 West Forty-second-street, was stabbed and killed, as the Police allege, by JOHN P. BENDON, occupying rooms in the same house, during a quarrel. The two men met on the stairs at 5 o'clock, as BENDON was going to his work at Flatbush, Long Island, and a struggle ensued in consequence of some words exchanged during the night; EGAN falling, stabbed in the breast, and dying soon after.

BENDON surrendered himself during the forenoon to Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, under whom he formerly served as a patrolman in the Sixth Ward Police. The Magistrate handed the accused over to Capt. JOHN JOURDAN at the Franklin-street Police Station. According to BENDON's statement, EGAN came into his apartments on Monday evening and abused the members of his family in an outrageous manner, using such epithets that Mrs. BENDON retorted upon EGAN by telling him that if he was so good a man he ought to keep his wife off the street and from begging. BENDON then ordered him away, but EGAN refused to go, and still hung around the place. BENDON then went to bed, but was still annoyed by EGAN, so he got up, pulled on his boots, and told him to keep still. At this EGAN grew more angry than ever, and procured an ax, with which he threatened to kill any one who interfered with him. BENDON stated also that EGAN did aim a blow at him with the ax, but he dodged and escaped. An officer then appeared on the scene, when the difficulty was partially allayed. At 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning BENDON was called to go to work in Brooklyn, and on his going down stairs he met EGAN, and noticed that he had a knife in his hand. EGAN made a thrust at BENDON, who, as he says, kicked at him with his foot, EGAN falling back and dying soon after. BENDON insists that he used no weapon, and that he did not intend to injure EGAN, intending only to protect and safe himself. He then came down town and surrendered himself, having learned of the death of EGAN from his wife, that being the first intimation he had of the man being any way injured. The officer who arrived on the ground soon after the occurrence failed to find any knife, and up to a late hour yesterday afternoon no such weapon had been heard of by the police. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner KEENAN at Bellevue Hospital which may throw additional light on the subject. Mrs. EGAN was briefly examined by him yesterday at the hospital, when she made the following statement:

"My husband was a rock-man, and belonged to the Carpenters'n Union No. 2; for some time past he had been working in Brooklyn, and on Saturday nights he generally came home to his family; on last Saturday evening he came home and remained until yesterday morning, when he again went to his work in Brooklyn; for some reason or another he returned home about mid-day, a little the worse for liquor; last night Bendon and his wife were, as was usual with them, engaged in a quarrel; my husband asked them for God's sake to let him have some sleep to-night at least, as he should be up early in the morning to go to work; this he said without leaving the room, which is on the same floor with that which Bendon occupies; Bendon told him to shut up, and called him some bad names, and myself also; Bendon then asked my husband to come out, and stated that he would fight him; my husband put on his shoes and went down stairs, and I believe he slept in the hallway all night, for about 4:30 o'clock he called to me to bring him his pipe and some matches; I did so, and he went out to the gate and began smoking; he asked me to get him some whisky, so as to have a drink before going to work, and I went to the distillery in Eighth-avenue to get some; the distillery was, however, shut up when I got there; when returning home I met Bendon, who was running, followed by a physician who lives across the street from us, and who, I presume, must have seen the murder committed; when I got back to the house I found my husband lying where I had left him standing at the gate, dead."

BENDON is a native of Ireland, aged 41, an intelligent man, and a horse-shoer. He served in the Mexican war as farrier in Capt. DUNCAN's United States Battery, and marched to the seat of war in 1861 as First Lieutenant in the Forty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Tammany regiment,) subsequently resigning his position, and enlisted in the One hundred and sixty-fourth (Buffalo) Regiment, in which command he continued until the close of the war. He states that he never saw EGAN until the 1st inst., when he moved into his present residence, and had no trouble with him until Monday, as already related.

Rencontre in Fourteenth-street—A Man Desperately Stabbed.

At 12:15 o'clock yesterday morning a man named THOMAS STANLEY was sitting, as he states, on a stoop in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue, when MICHAEL DALY, PETER GORMAN and JAMES GORMAN, approached him, and without any provocation whatever, assaulted him. At a moment later DALY, he says, drew a knife and stabbed him in the neck and thigh. In answer to STANLEY's cries of murder Officer LITTLE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, ran up, when the three men fled through Fourteenth-street. The officer pursued, and the men taking refuge in a hallway near Avenue A, the officer followed and seized DALY, the hindmost of the three men, who were in the act of mounting the stairs. He pulled his prisoner down to the floor, and by dint of a free use of his club upon the other two men who had turned upon him in an effort to rescue the prisoner, he managed to drag DALY to the sidewalk, and succeeded in giving the alarm-rap. The signal called Officer SIMS and others of the same precinct to his assistance, when the three desperadoes were secured. Being taken back to where STANLEY lay bleeding on the sidewalk, the wounded man identified DALY as the person who had stabbed him, and said he could give no reason for the assault unless it should prove that the men knew that he had considerable money upon his person. STANLEY was then removed to Bellevue Hospital, where, at a late hour yesterday, his wounds were considered to be of a very dangerous character, but his life was not thought to be in such imminent peril as to render any action by the Coroner necessary. The three assailants were arraigned yesterday morning before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and upon the complaint of Officer LITTLE, were committed to await the result of the injury.

Extensive Confidence Operations.

Yesterday a person of respectable appearance, giving the name of D. HENRY BURTNETTE, was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon several charges of uttering and passing worthless checks, a person named ROBERT W. EDMUNDS, who has not yet been arrested, being implicated in one of the charges. The first case in point of time was on the 12th of December last, when a check for $125, drawn by D. HENRY BURTNETTE on J. JONES & Co., No. 18 Wall-street, was presented by EDMUNDS to CHARLES DELMONICO at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and was cashed in consequence of the representations of EDMUNDS that it was good and would be paid on presentation. BURTNETTE next appeared in January, boarding at the house of MRS. HARRIET HARRIS, No. 85 Clinton-place, to whom he owed a bill of $150. Being importuned for payment, he gave a check for the amount on the same banking house and seems by the act to have so firmly established his credit that the check was not presented and its worthlessness discovered until he had obtained further credit for board to the extent of $100, and had fled to parts unknown. The landlady swore to such person, and the one that led to his arrest, was the purchase on the 9th instant of groceries to the amount of $6 from ALBERT H. MENKIN, No. 250 Sixth-avenue, in payment for which he gave a check for $30, drawn by EDWIN C. SEIBS on the National State Bank. This not being presented at once was pronounced worthless, the bank drawing no such person, and BURTNETTE was arrested. Yesterday afternoon he was committed for examination by Justice DODGE upon three separate charges of false pretences.

The Brooklyn Sunday School Celebration.

A finer day than yesterday was could not have been selected for the anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday schools. The prayers of ministers, of teachers, of parents, of children, of every body concerned for days past, that the weather might prove favorable, were duly answered. From an early hour in the morning the sun shone brilliantly, and as soon as breakfast-time was over all became hurry-burry and hustle-bustle between the children and their mothers and big sisters. All was preparation for the grand turnout. There were new shoes, new frocks, for the girls, and new suits for the boys assumed for the first time this season, and they had all to be arranged by 1 o'clock P. M. And they were all arranged, and 25,000 pairs of little feet went pattering over the pavements and into the churches, where a few little speeches were delivered and a few familiar hymns sung. Then came the processions, each division by itself, and Gowanus not at all—the schools in that section having resolved upon having a good time to themselves and by themselves in June. A thousand banners were borne along in the various lines, many of them bearing mottoes quoted from passages in the New Testament, and bearing the titles of the schools and classes in which they are enrolled. Every school bore along a beautiful silk national flag. The City Hall bell tolled out the warning to get ready, and announced when it was time to be ready. From the City Hall floated the national and City flags, and from the County Court-house waved its fine new flag, greeting the children passing that way as a harbinger to them of the place of rest. The Western Division, marshaled by Mr. HENRY D. PECK, paraded in Monroe-place, Pierrepont-street, Montague-terrace, and Remsen-street; the Northern Division, marshaled by Mr. WM. HADDEN, paraded along Clinton-avenue; the Eastern Division, marshaled by Mr. R. P. MALTBY, paraded on Gates-avenue; the Southern Division, marshaled by Mr. B. SHELLING, paraded on the square east of Carroll-place, and the North Eastern Division, marshaled by Mr. LEROY T. SMITH, paraded in D Kalb-avenue, below Marcy. There were 112 schools marching at the same time. The arrangements at the churches were somewhat at variance with the programme, for the large numbers of friends who turned out to see the children required accommodation, hence other churches were opened besides those named in the bills. Altogether, the Brooklyn Sunday-school celebration was an ovation. Just before breaking up the children were provided with cakes, lemonade, ice cream and confectionery, which they appeared in every case to enjoy most thoroughly.

The Hoboken Races.

This meeting was originally fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, of the present week, but the heavy rains of Saturday having rendered the track heavy and going bad, it was set down for Thursday and Friday of the current week, and Monday of the ensuing.

Charitable Entertainment.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association make their last appeal this season to a charitable public in behalf of the disabled soldiers, their wives and children, and of the widows and orphans of our dead heroes, who look to their ministering hands for help in their want and suffering. To-night an attractive entertainment will be given at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Association and in aid of its funds. It would be superfluous to commend the object of this enterprise, as the words of the charity is well known to the public and duly appreciated. Apart from this, however, the entertainment in itself promises to be of such a character as to return to those present a full mead of pleasure in compensation for their investment in their dollar tickets. Miss MINNIE HAUCK will sing several of her charming songs; Signor ENRANI will also contribute the music of his voice; Dodsworth will talk pleasantly about "Pluck;" Alderman ROONEY will relate his peculiar experiences, and tell of that wonderful dinner will Box; BERN. LISTEMAN, accompanied by FRED. LISTEMAN, of the New-York Conservatory of Music, will play several violin solos, and the proceedings will be opened by an address from Mr. GREELEY, the chairman of the affair. Will be throughout of such a character as to afford much pleasure to the audience cannot be doubted. We trust to have to chronicle that the house was a bumper, yielding handsome proceeds for the benefit of this noble charity.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DISTRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday received from Mr. M. J. MCSWEEN, of Rockingham, Richmond County, North Carolina, a letter begging him to make some effort to obtain relief for the small farmers, white and black, in that section of the country, who, the writer of the letter says, will soon be in a starving condition. Their crops, wheat and rye, cannot be harvested before the 1st of July, and the meantime their stock of provisions will be completely exhausted. From two hundred to five hundred bushels of corn would, it sens immediately, be of great assistance in eking out their scanty stock of grain. The laborers are said to be better off than the small farmers, as they can obtain plenty of work on the railroads and need no assistance. Mayor HOFFMAN will gladly receive at his office any contributions handed in for the relief of the people of Rockingham.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—This Board resumed its sittings yesterday after an adjournment of three weeks. There was not a quorum in attendance—Auditors DEPEW and MARTINDALE being the only ones present. No new claim could therefore be heard, and the Board merely took additional testimony about the claim of F. LUBKE, for music furnished to the City on the occasion of the exhibition of fireworks July 4, 1865. By a law passed at the recent session of the Legislature, the sessions of the Board are limited to Sept. 1, when their functions will terminate. Appropriations were made to pay the expenses of the Board up to that time. The appropriations for the payment of claims already audited or to be audited are authorized to be made by the Board of Supervisors who will doubtless take some action in reference thereto before long.

STREET-CAR ROUTE SUSPENDED.—The street cars running in connection with the Hudson River Railroad have been stopped, owing it is said to the want of patronage. This will be a matter of some inconvenience to those desirous to catch that train, as they will now have either to take the Eighth-avenue cars or those running on West-street. It is to be hoped that the Hudson River Railroad Company will see to the condition of the street between and immediately on either side of the tracks over which these cars run, that they do not remain in their present condition, full of ruts and pitfalls. If they have withdrawn their cars this should be the only particular in which the public should suffer at their hands.

ANOTHER PRIZE SEEKER.—Mr. FRANK GARNISH, of Manchester, Conn., yesterday made complaint befbre Justice DODGE that he had paid the sum of $3 for tickets in an enterprise entitled the "Second Grand Award of Premiums in aid of Soldiers' Orphans," and that he was advised by the managers of the scheme in this City, Messrs. READE & Co., receivers and successors of GEO. A. COOK & Co., No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, that he had won a prize, but on presentation at the office had failed to receive it or any satisfaction. Mr. TAYLOR, in charge of the office, was arrested by Capt. CARPENTER and brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he has been held, pending an examination of the affair.

THE FIRE MARSHALSHIP.—Capt. CHARLES N. BRACKETT, for some time talked of as a candidate for the Fire Marshalship, was duly appointed yesterday to that important office. Capt. BRACKETT was sustained in his claim to the position by all the important insurance companies of the city, and in every respect assumes his duties under the most favorable auspices. Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, has been appointed his Assistant; GEO. SHELDON, Chief Clerk; CLINTON B. OSGOOD, Assistant Clerk.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at J. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, up to 14th May, 1868: New-York—W. H. Aspinwall and family, Miss Bessie Reed, Henry R. Kimberly, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ford, Miss Emma C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, T. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Robbins, the Misses Julia and Fanny Robbins, George Harral, Richard Palmer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Warren, Mrs. W. R. Travers, Miss Katie Travers. Boston—Alex. H. Rice, Miss Rice, John H. Rice, T. P. Wheeler, A. H. Toombs and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Anderson, Mrs. Dickinson. Philadelphia—S. G. Hall, Prof. Joseph Pancoast, Mrs. Joseph Pancoast, Miss Bessie Pancoast, Albert and Dr. G. L. Pancoast. Springfield, Mass.—J. B. Plumrill and family. Providence, R. I.—Fred. King, Miss E. King. Brooklyn—Edwin Haviland. Stockbridge—Miss Cabie, Van Densenville, Mrs. J. H. Coffin. Bangor, Me.—F. H. Bowles, Dickinson, Edward R. Howe. Syracuse, N. Y.—Andrew D. White. London—